FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 213* *3 November 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

NEPSZABADSAG on Warsaw Pact Communique [30 Oct] AA 1
CEMA Cooperation in Microprocessors Described AA 1
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Oct]

ALBANIA

Carcani, Alia, Others Attend Museum Opening B 1
Briefs: Turkish Embassy Reception; B 1
Ship Launching Ceremony

BULGARIA

Reportage on Visit of SRV Economic Delegation C 1
Deputy Premier Arrives C 1
Talks Begin C 1
Doynov Arrives in London for Trade Talks C 1
Assembly Discusses Environmental Protection C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Oct]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Korcak Decries U.S. Economic 'Blackmail' D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Nov]
Pope, Glemp's 'Interference' in Poland Assailed D 1
[Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Party Daily Views Spanish Election, PCE's Role D 2
[Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA 30 Oct]
Recognition of Kampuchean UN Envoy Scored D 2
[Trefny in Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Bloc TU Conference Concludes in Prague D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Oct]
Pitra Assesses Harvest, Notes Milk Shortage D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 28 Oct]
Slovak Commission Discusses, Outlines 1983 Plan D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 30 Oct]
Polish-Built Power Plant Opens in Bohemia D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Interest Shown in Cooperation With EC E 1
[Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 2 Nov]
Protestant Church Concerned Over Police Actions E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 1 Nov]
Young Pacifists Circulate New Peace Badge E 2
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 1 Nov]
Briefs: Sugar Production Data; E 2
Decreasing Population

HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP: Movement in USSR-PRC Relations [30 Oct] F 1
Losonczi Holds Talks With Amir in Kuwait F 2
Czinege, Military Delegation Return From Libya F 2
Kadar, Lazar Meet With Bulgaria's Filipov F 2
Varkonyi Ends Working Visit to Czechoslovakia F 2

POLAND

Jaruzelski 10th PZPR Plenum Speech Published G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30/31 Oct, 1 Nov]
PZPR Plenum Seen as Chance To Overcome Crisis G 11
Courts Receive 614 TU Registration Applications G 12
Gorywoda Denies Western Reports on New TU's G 12
Warsaw TV Criticizes Call for National Strike G 12
Committee Discusses Worker Self-Management G 13
Commission Notes Enterprises' Irregular Trading G 13
Daily Views Foreign Opinions on Trade Union Law G 14
[Zielicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 27 Oct]
TV Notes Western Treatment of Glemp's Speeches G 15
Sejm Commission on Ties With Socialist Neighbors G 15
Army Daily on Warsaw Pact Insurmountability G 16
["S.Z." in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 20 Oct]
Daily Rates FRG Government's Foreign Policy G 17
[Lulinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Oct]
RZECZYWISTOSC Discusses CPC Ideological Problems G 19
[Polanski, 24 Oct]

ROMANIA

Greece's Premier Papandreou Arrives for Talks H 1
Official Talks Begin H 1
Ceausescu Confers Order H 1
Ceausescu Hosts Dinner H 2
PRC Leaders Express Thanks for Message H 2
[SCINTEIA 28 Oct]
SCINTEIA Comments on Socialist Victory in Spain [30 Oct] H 2
Constantin Meets Iraqi President, Oil Minister H 3
Grand National Assembly To Convene 12 Nov H 4
Interior Ministry Bodies Hold Plenum 28 Oct H 4
[SCINTEIA 29 Oct]

YUGOSLAVIA

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives for Official Visit I 1
Zarkovic, Mojsov Depart for Finland 3 November I 1
Gracanin Begins Military Tour of GDR 2 November I 1
Statements on Official Tour of Ethiopia Released I 1
Stambolic Comments I 1
SFRY-Ethiopian Communique I 2
'New Exacerbations' Noted Between U.S.-USSR I 5
Cvetkovic, Bilic Visit Bakaric in Zagreb Hospital I 7
Planinc, Kraigher Speak on Economic Program I 7
Foreign Press Decried for Economic 'Propaganda' I 7
Courts Holds Only Federal Rationing Lawful I 8
Kosovo Assembly Considers Trade, Economic Illa I 8
Briefs: Banking Convention With Italy; I 9
Sentences for Hostile Propaganda

NEPSZABADSAG ON WARSAW PACT COMMUNIQUE

LD301812 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- "Concern and responsibility are the catchwords for the communique published late last week on the Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministerial committee," today's NEPSZABADSAG writes.

"The source of concern was the analysis of present circumstances, mainly the arms race imposed by U.S. imperialist circles in order to upset the international balance and obtain military superiority, such a policy, participants warned, undermines negotiations based on mutual observance of legitimate interests, which is the sole real basis of resolving international problems. In the event of Europe, this means no less than the violation of the Helsinki agreement, destruction of political dialogue and economic cooperation, intervention in the home affairs of socialist countries and discrimination against them.

"The Moscow communique paid particular attention to the decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, which is aimed at upsetting the European strategic balance to the detriment of the security interests of socialist countries.

"So the deep concern reflected by the communique is justified. However, it was also declared that the members of the Warsaw Treaty, imbued by a sense of responsibility for European affairs, agreed to consistently carry on the policy of detente and continue to make maximal efforts to prevent mounting tension."

CEMA COOPERATION IN MICROPROCESSORS DESCRIBED

AU281613 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Vladilen Prokudin and Ladislav Riha in the column "Science and Research": "Cooperation in Developing Microprocessors; Electronics, a Sphere of Intensive Development of Modern Technology in the CEMA Countries"]

[Summary] "Microprocessor technology is currently one of the decisive and highly effective trends in the scientific-technical revolution," and its use leads to serious technical and social consequences in society. That is why the "CEMA countries are devoting great attention to the development and use of microprocessor technology." Some of these countries have adopted and are implementing programs to comprehensively electrify their national economies. The "decisive significance of this sphere for scientific-technical progress demands an increasing unification of the socialist countries' efforts. That is also why microelectronics has become one of the selected basic spheres in the CEMA member countries' specialization and cooperation."

The 35th CEMA session charged its bodies and organizations with the task of elaborating a draft program for the CEMA countries' cooperation in developing and implementing microprocessor technology in the economy in the period 1982-90. An "inseparable part of the program" is a system including all basic spheres in which this technology can be efficiently applied.

"The program is comprehensive." It elaborates the systems prepared for certain fields of application, but it also counts on developing technical and programming instruments. "An important part of the program is the training and perfection of cadres," popularization of microprocessor technology, and "consultative assistance on all questions" concerning this technology. Every application field has specific requirements. The production requires unified modules, peripheral equipment and elements.

"The draft program was approved by CEMA's Executive Committee this April" and a "skeleton agreement was signed at the 36th CEMA session on cooperation in developing microprocessor technology and on its extensive use in the national economy."

The program contains a number of basic cooperation trends: the exchange and generalization of experience in the use of microprocessor technology; recommendations elaborated for organizing cooperation in production specialization and cooperation; the development of microprocessor systems for various national economy branches that would effectively ensure the desirable mass utilization of these systems and become the basis of broadly introducing the technology in individual branches and ensuring its production in series.

Furthermore, the range of peripheral equipment offered should be expanded in keeping with the needs of its users. A system should be set up for training experts and national training systems and consultation centers for the users should be set up. The program also includes "specific fields of study stipulated for the individual countries that were assessed in detail by the CEMA member countries' experts at their conferences last autumn and this spring."

The implementation of the program proves once again the existence of extensive possibilities for enhancing the technical standards of production and for its transition to intensive development. Through "the process of international economic and scientific-technical cooperation and socialist economic integration, the countries of the socialist community are thus establishing prerequisites for a further rapid economic and social advance and for intensifying and enhancing its effectiveness and the quality of all work."

## CARCANI, ALIA, OTHERS ATTEND MUSEUM OPENING

AU011457 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] The historical museum 'Gjergj Kastrioti Skenderbeu' in honor of Albania's national hero of the same name was inaugurated today in Kruje District. Taking part in the inauguration ceremony were AWP Central Committee Politburo Member Adil Carcani, Muho Asllani and Ramiz Alia; alternate Politburo member Besnik Bekteshi; AWP Central Committee Member Nexhmije Hoxha; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami and other comrades. Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences, delivered a speech on the occasion. He stated that Skenderbeu remained the eternal symbol of the Albanian people's struggle against occupiers, and the ideals for which he fought in the 15th century has remained precious ideals for Albanians in all epochs. He spoke about the Albanians' militant spirit that could not be subdued in any way by the Ottoman sultans or the imperialist-revisionist enemies today. Ramiz Alia then cut the inauguration ribbon. Visits were made to the museum.

## BRIEFS

TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION -- On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, Selouk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception. The reception was attended by Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture; Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences; Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee; and others. Heads and officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were also present. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 29 Oct 82 AU]

SHIP LAUNCHING CEREMONY -- A ceremony was held today at the Durres shipyard to launch a 500-ton cargo vessel. The ceremony was attended by Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Durres District AWP Committee; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member; and Luan Babameto, minister of communications. This is the fifth such vessel launched at the shipyard, where a 2,700-ton metallic cargo ship is also under construction. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 82 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Deputy Premier Arrives

AU011914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] On 1 November Vu Dinh Lieu, SRV deputy premier and chairman of the SRV part of the Bulgarian-SRV Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, arrived in Bulgaria. He will take part in the 10th session of the commission that begins on 2 November. At Sofia airport the Vietnamese guest was greeted by Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the commission.

Talks Begin

AU021400 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 2 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Vietnam attach paramount importance to developing mutually advantageous trade and economic and techno-scientific cooperation, this was emphasized today at the 10th session opened here of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The delegations of the two sides of the session are headed by the co-chairmen of the commission Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Council of Ministers [title as received], and Mr Vu Dinh Lieu, deputy prime minister of Vietnam.

At a plenary session Mr Andrey Lukanov made the guests familiar with the socioeconomic tasks being solved by the Bulgarian people in fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He emphasized that the present economic situation in the country features stability and dynamic development of the production forces. Mr Andrey Lukanov pointed out that the fulfilment of the plan in the first years of the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) confirms the correctness of the conclusions made at the supreme party forum, and a premise for the basic socioeconomic task set forth by the 12th BCP Conbress. The head of the Bulgarian delegation noted that the growth of some basic economic indices has been attained mainly on the basis of intensive factors. It is about raising the public labour efficiency, the savings of raw materials, materials and fuels, about the all-round transfer of the achievements of technoscientific progress. Mr Andrey Lukanov commented also on the development of Bulgaria's foreign economic relations. He said that more than 75 percent of her foreign trade Bulgaria realizes with the socialist countries. More than 50 percent of the trade is with the Soviet Union. The commission co-chairman emphasized that the stable socioeconomic development of Bulgaria is underlined by her economic relations with the CEMA countries and above all with the USSR.

Mr Vu Dinh Lieu pointed out that Vietnam is attaching great importance to her economic cooperation with Bulgaria. The economic relations with Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states will make it possible for Vietnam to overcome the economic difficulties.

During the session there will be discussed the relations in various branches of the economy and special importance will be attached to the cooperation in the manufacture of rubber, tobacco, coffee and so on. The possibilities for activating reciprocal trade will be dwelt on. Last but not least attention will be paid to the contacts in the planning sphere.

DOYNOV ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR TRADE TALKS

AU021524 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 2 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian industrial and economic association, accompanied by economic and foreign trade high ranking officials, arrived here at the invitation of the confederation of the British industrialists. Last night Mr Ognyan Doynov met members of Great Britain's Parliament.

Among the hosts -- participants in the meeting -- were outstanding figures of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal party, with Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the Parliament's special committee on the questions related to finance and the state service, Mr John Silkin, speaker of the Labour Party on the questions related to defence and others.

The British parliamentarists envinced interest in the possible forms of cooperation between the two countries with the aim of contributing to Bulgaria and Great Britian's development of relations.

Mr Ognyan Doynov spoke before the British hosts on Bulgaria's possibilities as a trading and economic partner. In this sphere there were exchanged interesting views. Special attention was attached to the role of the intergovernmental relations for encouraging the trade and industrial and economic cooperation.

In the schedule of Mr Ognayan Doynov's visit there figure meetings with top government officials, representatives of business circles, including heads of famous firms.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AU021444 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Oct 82 p 8

[Nedyalko Khadzhiev report: "Care for the Protection of the Environment"]

[Summary] A joint meeting of the National Assembly Permanent Committee on Environmental Protection and the Council on the Protection of the Environment attached to the Bulgarian State Council took place yesterday. The session was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

"The National Assembly deputies discussed a report on the subject 'Ecological Requirements in Developing Agriculture,' which was read by Zhivkov Zhivkov, chairman of the Council on the Protection of the Environment, attached to the State Council." The speakers were Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council, and Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee on Environmental Protection, as well as various specialists

Measures adopted to improve environmental protection in the rural areas and in agricultural sectors were described in detail. The struggle against erosion and the revitalization of unproductive land or damaged soil, as well as the use of biological pesticides and plant protection methods were discussed at the session. The question of the introduction of bioenergy criteria in agricultural management for the purpose of saving more energy was also a subject of discussion at the meeting.

Papers were read on the results of control activities in regard to environmental protection programs in the Black Sea territorial complex, in the area of the Devnya chemical plant and in the Danube territorial complex.

"Nikolay Georgiev, chairman of the National Assebmly Environmental Protection Committee, closed the meeting by stressing the great importance of the protection of the environment and nature in our country."

KORCAK DECRIES U.S. ECONOMIC 'BLACKMAIL'

AU021222 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 82 p 2

[Report on a speech by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, at the congress of the Czech organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in Prague on 30 October]

[Excerpt] With the approaching 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we also recall its fundamental importance for the cause of peace. Today the defense of peace is mankind's most topical and most important task and care for preserving it is paramount in the Soviet Union's policy.

The pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a historic deed in the Soviet Union's peace policy. It proceeds from the conviction about the strength of commonsense, from the firm conviction that mankind can avoid self-destruction, that it is possible to ensure peace and progress for the present and the future generations.

Comrade Korcak noted imperialism's attempts to gain military superiority through escalating feverish armament. The mightier the forces of peace, and above all the stronger the economic stability, political unity and ideological firmness of the socialist community, he emphasized, then the sooner and more surely this policy will fail. In the current conditions the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist countries is becoming an increasingly important factor for strengthening peace.

The activity of the foreign-political machinery of imperialism, particularly of the United States, is ever increasingly acquiring the form of some sort of a crusade against socialism in all spheres of international life. Along with sabre-rattling and dusting off the junk of primitive anticommunism -- the recent Washington conference on the question of "democratizing the socialist countries" is an example of that -- it is trying to turn economic relations into an instrument of pressure and blackmail. The tactics of banning the export of certain types of goods transcends into a strategy of trade and credit blockade.

Our reply to this situation is to work out a joint economic strategy, to deepen socialist economic integration and complement the coordination of the plan by coordinating the entire economic policy. Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet proposals for the joint elaboration of strategic decisions, for choosing effective directions of production specialization, for a streamlined combination of scientific-technical capacities and for further perfecting the economic mechanism of cooperation.

POPE, GLEMP'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND ASSAILED

AU021358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in column "On the Margin": "'Sacred Causes' Not Involved"]

[Text] The Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, is currently visiting Rome. Whoever, however, might suppose that in their talks he and Pope John Paul II are concentrating on religious problems, as would be appropriate in the Vatican, would be profoundly mistaken. The subjects are not "sacred causes," but the latest developments in the situation in Poland, which the Catholic Church hierarchy does not like at all. According to the British news agency REUTER, the pope and Glemp are discussing the "serious deterioration of relations between the state and the church" following the Sejm's -- the highest legislative body -- approval of the new law on trade unions. This, then, is the reason for Primate Glemp's visit to Rome. And when we add to this the words spoken by the pope following the recent abolition of the so-called Solidarity that "the church will defend the legitimate rights of the working people in Poland" -- which is nothing but interference by the "holy father" in Polish affairs -- other things will also become clear to us. For example, the quickly expressed negative stance of Jozef Glemp and the Catholic Episcopate on the new trade unions and the attempt to elicit similar positions also among Polish believers.

This approach, however, of the Episcopate to the problems of Polish society is not isolated. With a view to reinforcing the law and combatting some negative phenomena in the life of society, the highest Polish legislative body recently discussed and passed two new laws and several regulations. One of them concerns the prosecution of persons who avoid work, which at the same time presupposes an official register of all men between 18 and 45 years of age, who have not been working longer than 3 months. In this connection, the Polish Episcopate addressed a letter to the Sejm, asking it not to adopt this law, since it is allegedly "at variance with social interests." The majority of the deputies did not take this provocation seriously and voted in favor of adopting the law. The "golden times" of black marketeers, parasites, speculators and various machinators will obviously end soon. Not even the fact that the church hierarchy passes off their dishonest life style as "social interest" will help them.

PARTY DAILY VIEWS SPANISH ELECTION, PCE'S ROLE

AU021256 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 82 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "Results According to Expectations"]

[Excerpts] The success of the socialists, though it is by no means a landslide, was generally expected and predicted by both the Spanish and foreign press. This was so because of the deeply ingrained dissatisfaction with the policy of the ruling rightwing Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) among the broadest strata of the Spanish population.

This dissatisfaction became apparent especially at the time when the government of Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo ignored the general demand to hold a referendum on the issue of Spain's entry into NATO and had its proposal approved by Cortes (Parliament). The demonstrations of many thousands in all large Spanish cities left no one in doubt that the people do not wish Spain to become the 16th member of NATO. Filipe Gonzalez and his party advocated the referendum, which had such an impact on a considerable part of the voters that even the later modification of his political demands could change nothing about their sympathies for him.

Compared with the preceding elections, the number of mandates for the Communist Party of Spain has dropped. It can be assumed that in the complicated domestic political and economic situation the party leadership led by Santiago Carrillo had not always acted in keeping with the ideas and demands of the mass of party members. The results reflect this. It is true that other progressive leftwing parties and organizations won a certain number of communist votes but it was not enough to enable them, given the present correlation of forces, to exert a strong influence in parliament. The Spanish Communists will derive from the electoral results not only experience but, obviously, also the task to analyze and avoid in the future those wrong steps that have brought about the present situation.

The results are in accordance with expectations. For the PSOE [Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol] they represent an obligation to implement the changes promised by its representatives on the eve of the elections. Primarily on issues such as the future of American military bases in Spain and a change of their status, the membership in NATO, the sovereignty of Gibraltar, but also on unemployment, inflation and other economic problems, it will have to undergo the "moment of truth." The Spanish but also the international public will watch whether a change in policy, too, will confirm the shift in political forces expressed in the election results.

RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEAN UN ENVOY SCORED

AU021436 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 82 p 7

[Lubomir Trefny commentary in column "Foreign Policy Notices": "Iniquity on a Pedestal"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly recently recognized the credentials of representative of the disposed Pol Pot regime.

For 3 years already, despite public protests, the representatives, who represent neither the Kampuchean people nor any government elected by the people, has been representing at this forum a country whose people have let it be clearly known more than once that precisely the period of the Pol Pot rule in Kampuchea was a period of bloody darkness and that they do not wish to return to those times.

This is much more than just a sad paradox: It is the elevation of iniquity onto a pedestal and the rejection of the voices convincingly arguing with the 3 million inhabitants of Kampuchea murdered during the rule of the Pol Pot clique behind them. After all, this is not the first time that the "Kampuchean question" has been on the UN General Assembly's agenda precisely in this mutilated form. The so-called international conference on Kampuchea as well as the October 1981 session of the UN General Assembly on the so-called Kampuchean question, which -- like the conference -- was held without the presence of representatives of the legitimate Kampuchean Government, met with a vehement protest from the progressive world. This is an unequivocal concession to the Washington and Beijing presure and the de facto recognition of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," about which the representative of Vietnam, Vo Anh Iuan, declared in the debate at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly that it is in reality just another form of the disposed Pol Pot group.

The truth cannot be suppressed. The world is aware of the peace initiatives of the three progressive Indochina countries, headed by Socialist Vietnam, it also knows the latest proposals of Ho Chi Minh City, and is rightly convinced about the correctness of the view recently voiced also by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, at a press conference in Beijing, that by its international assistance to Kampuchea Vietnam was defending its borders and saved the Kampuchean people from a Pol Pot-like genocide. The presence of the representative of the Pol Pot-type regime in the UN is therefore a cruel mockery of justice.

BLOC TU CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN PRAGUE

AU021302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Oct 82 p 2

[TExt] Prague, 28 Oct (CTK) -- The international conference of secretaries for ideo-educational and cultural work of the socialist countries' trade union centers concluded this Thursday in Prague. In the discussion the conference participants spoke of the experience acquired in the work of socialist labor brigades and in developing the trade union organizations' ideo-education work in their countries. They also exchanged knowledge about the implementation of the appeal launched by the 10th world trade union congress in Havana to the working people throughout the world.

The conference also discussed the coordinating cooperation plan for the years 1982-84 in the sphere of the trade unions' ideo-educational and cultural work in socialist countries.

PITRA ASSESSES HARVEST, NOTES MILK SHORTAGE

AU021310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Maintain Nutritional Standards: Comrade Frantisek Pitra at Wednesday Press Conference"]

[Summary] Prague, 27 Oct (CTK) — In his statement at the traditional Wednesday press conference in Prague, CPCZ Central Committee secretary F. Pitra "spoke of the current tasks and the role played by agriculture in resolving the important questions of economic development and in ensuring regular supplies of food to the market."

Despite the bad whether conditions, the gross production of grain will be 9.5 percent higher than last year. In the first half of 1982, 8,000 hectares of land that is inaccessible for machinery have been handed over to social organizations. The acreage requisitioned for nonagricultural uses has been cut down and the pasture acreage expanded.

The exaction tasks connected with a sharp reduction of the imports of concentrated feed are being coped with: With the exception of milk, the planned tasks are being fulfilled, and smooth deliveries to the market are ensured, "except for certain partial problems."

SLOVAK COMMISSION DISCUSSES, OUTLINES 1983 PLAN

AU021525 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Prerequisites for Increasing the Growth Rate of the National Product"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- The composite draft of the executive state plan for the development of the national economy in the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] in 1983 was discussed yesterday by a plenum of the Slovak Planning Commission, attended by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and SSR premier. The draft plan is oriented toward ensuring that the key tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan be carried out in 1983, and that this be done in partially changed conditions created by this year's developments in the plan's implementation as well as by the more complicated trade-political and financial situation in the nonsocialist countries' markets. In accordance with the Slovak National Council's law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the draft plan creates prerequisites for a gradual increase in the growth rate of the national product [spolocenska vyroba]. It counts only on production which can be sold on the domestic and foreign markets and puts emphasis on raising the effectiveness of the economy, particularly through deepening the results achieved in reducing demand for materials, through a more efficient utilization of the sources of labor productivity growth and through the application of available results of scientific-technical development. The session adopted, among other things, a measure aimed at finally resolving some of the plan's open questions in such a way that they even more fully correspond to the intents of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of the party's economic and social policy.

POLISH-BUILT POWER PLANT OPENS IN BOHEMIA

LD022256 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Prague 2 Nov (CTK) -- The Prunerov II thermal power plant near Chumutov (North Bohemia) has been named "the power plant of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship", signifying that it is being built in cooperation with experts, workers and suppliers from Poland.

The sign bearing this name was unveiled Tuesday in the presence of Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak Minister of Fuels and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers' Party Albin Siwak, Polish Minister of the Mining Industry and Power Czeslaw Piotrowski and other officials.

The construction of the power plant with five 210-MW units started in 1977 and will be completed in all respects next year. Polish organizations ensured deliveries, construction and assembly of equipment of generation units and other parts of the power plant.

The construction of the power plant was affected by the negative political events in Poland, but the party and economic leadership of the Polish supplier solved the complicated situation in order to ensure smooth completion of the project, Ladislav Gerle said in Chomutov Tueday.

At a meeting marking the completion of the last, fifth, unit of the power plant, Ladislav Gerle stressed that Polish leading representatives paid extraordinary attention to this project. The successful completion of the plant confirmed that the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) have strength and ability to develop their economy in spite of all the discriminatory measures taken by capitalist states. The power plant of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship is a proof of the possibilities and usefulness of internationalist cooperation between the two countries, Ladislav Gerle stressed.

INTEREST SHOWN IN COOPERATION WITH EC

DW021425 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Report by correspondent Erich Hauser]

[Excerpt] Brussels, 1 November -- The GDR leadership seems to be examining its so far negative approach to the European Community [EC]. Previously the GDR avoided all EC contacts because of West Berlin.

Klaus Haensch (SPD), the FRG deputy of the European Parliament, said after a visit to East Berlin that he believes the GDR wants "to achieve a better and more realistic assessment of the EC." A new settlement of relations between the EC and the GDR, however, will take place "at a much later time."

Haensch was invited the week before last as the first European Parliament deputy to make an official visit to East Berlin. He gave a lecture to the state institute for economy and politics in the GDR on foreign political cooperation of EC governments and in addition he had talks with GDR functionaries. His discussion partners were particularly interested in discussions between the European parliament and EC governments on West European security policy and the role of EC governments at the Madrid CSCE conference, a role that the GDR views positively, said Haensch in an interview with the European Social Democratic Press Service. He made it clear that this would not weaken the NATO alliance.

PROTESTANT CHURCH CONCERNED OVER POLICE ACTIONS

DW021209 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Berlin, Evangelical Press Service -- For the second time within a short time leading Protestants in the "GDR" have criticized the East Berlin leadership for its measures against those bearing the badge "Swords Into Plowshares." Only a few weeks after the synod of the Saxonian Land Church in Dresden, Magdeburg's outgoing Bishop Werner Krusche -- who will retire in September 1983 -- dealt in detail with the difficulties incurred by pacifists in the "GDR" in the church leadership's report to the synod of the Saxonian Church province.

After Bishop Johannes Hempel (Dresden), the future "GDR" church league chairman, had already pledged a more composed attitude of the government toward ecclesiastical peace movements, Krusche, the still acting church league chairman, now demanded an outright "open dialogue" in the "GDR" society on questions of peace and security policy.

It was only in this way that a contribution could be made toward a "unified peace movement" as proclaimed by the SED leadership. It was, however, "peace destroying" if people with different views are exposed to reprisals.

The report says: "Wherever spontaneous initiatives and impulses arising from a passion for peace are obstructed, peace is not greatly promoted." The authors are deploring once again the police measures against those bearing the badge "Swords Into Plowshares." This action had not only "mentally hurt" those concerned but also "damaged the reputation of the GDR and created considerable legal insecurity." Many young people, however, had "matured mentally" through these persecutions. This is why the initiative had met with great approval "because nothing had been commanded or ordered."

The report also referred to a complaint from Dresden where a member of the synod had warned of letting the term "pacifist" become an abusive word in the "GDR." Pupils were being defamed through notes in their term reports, such as "holds pacifist ideas" and they were thereby prevented from participating in certain education and further training.

In its report to the synod members the Magdeburg church leadership stressed the independence of ecclesiastical peace actions that do not spring from "fears of contact or profile neuroses" and equally less so from "hostility toward the state."

But ecclesiastical engagement for peace "must name audibly everything that endangers peace today to a considerable degree and it must act against it." This includes, for instance, the "propagandistic heating up or poisoning of the atmosphere by creating enemy images that let the adversary become a monster or devil."

Christoph Demke, the secretary of the "GDR" church league, has been elected as Krusche's successor by the synod. In the spring of 1981 he applied for an episcopate when he was a candidate in the eastern region of the Berlin-Brandenburg church and was defeated by Gottfried Forck.

As early as 3 weeks ago Bishop Johannes Hempel, the future "GDR" church league president, had voiced criticism of the SED leadership. Before the Saxonian Land synod he had denounced the state's campaign of hatred against the Federal Republic and expressively defended "pacifist initiatives" in the church communities.

Hempel had stated at the time that "though it was accepted among Christians in the GDR" that two sovereign states had emerged, it was not accepted "that the people in the other German states are supposed to be our enemies." What was "accepted" also was that the Federal Republic belongs to a different social system of power; but what "cannot be accepted" was that the state "basically reiterates" the non-acceptance of this German neighboring state or the severing of all relations that it sometimes desires.

YOUNG PACIFISTS CIRCULATE NEW PEACE BADGE

DW021415 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Nov 82 p 15

[Text] Young GDR pacifists circulated a new badge after their emblem "Swords into Plowshares" was banned by the authorities this year. The badge, a red stamp on a 9 by 9 centimeters piece of felt bears the words "Prepared To Help Instead of Defend". The motto is a hint at a demand which is being made since last year by many church peace groups of the GDR to create a social peace service as an alternative to military service.

## BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION DATA -- More than 800 LPG's and state farms in the GDR are growing sugar beets on 258,000 hectares of land, or one-fifth of the GDR's agricultural area. So far 94 percent of the sugar beets have been harvested. The 46 sugar refineries in the GDR have a total labor force of 18,000. Since the beginning of the season, the sugar refineries, most of which are located in the Magdeburg and Hale Bezirke, have processed 2.3 million tons of sugar beets. The sugar content of the beets average 16 percent. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 2 Nov 82 DW]

DECREASING POPULATION -- Berlin, The decrease of the "GDR" populace did not come to a stillstand in 1981 either. The number decreased slightly again. As Informationsbuero West (IWE) reported yesterday, East Berlin authorities indicated in a preliminary report that the "GDR" had a population of 16,732,000 people in late 1981, while the figure of the previous year was 16,739,000. [Text] [Bonn DIE WELT in German 30/31 Oct p 1 DW]

MAGYAR HIRLAP: MOVEMENT IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

AU021623 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Endre Szalipszki article: "Something Has Stirred"]

[Text] A stated intention was followed by a deed a few weeks ago: Representatives of the USSR and the PRC have initiated consultations at the deputy foreign minister level on prospects for normalizing bilateral relations in Beijing. Their first round ended a few days ago, and the decision has been reached that the talks may even be continued this year in Moscow. The two capitals will take turns hosting the exchange of views later.

The Soviet side had expressed its readiness to negotiate on several previous occasions, but, offering various reasons, the Chinese side had eluded a resumption of the dialogue that was interrupted under the pretext of the Soviet military assistance given to Afghanistan. In his speech in Tashkent in March, Leonid Brezhnev made a point-for-point proposal; then in Baku the CPSU general secretary spoke, if possible, even more emphatically of the need to improve relations between the two countries.

In the meantime there have been a few circumstances intimating that tension could slacken in relations between the Soviet Union and China. In this connection, sports have also rendered a good service: At a Beijing competition staged a few months ago, it was obviously not the result, but the presence of Soviet competitors itself that was the decisive factor. There have also been private visits by economic experts and politicians. The restrained, almost conciliatory tone struck by Chinese leaders in speaking of the Soviet Union at the recently concluded 12th CPC Congress also can be appraised as a noteworthy development. The Moscow central press has issued objective reports on the supreme forum of the Chinese Communists, indicating that the Soviet Union is not averse to a negotiated settlement of disputed issues.

Along with an encouraging new beginning and new features perceptible in Chinese policy, however, we should also realize — as Brezhnev expounded at a conference of the commanders of the Soviet Armed Forces on Wednesday -- that "significant changes in principle cannot yet be detected" in China's policy. A diametrical difference characterizes the appraisal of the Afghanistan question. In addition, China -- to use Beijing's terminology -- is striving to induce the Soviet Union to restrain Vietnam, including obtaining an unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Moreover, Beijing regards the presence of Soviet units in Mongolia, although they are there upon the request by the Ulaanbaatar government, as unacceptable. Chinese propaganda still regards the Soviet Union's foreign policy as hegemonist, and Beijing still has not abandoned its territorial demands either.

One can hardly suppose that the sides will relinquish their positions. The Soviet Union has declared that it wants bilateral relations to be normalized, but -- as Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the International Relations Department of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in an interview for L'UNITA -- "not to the disadvantage of other countries," while China is tying things up and is, in fact, setting conditions, although Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC, has voiced the hope that sooner or later it will be possible to remove the obstacles from the path of improving Soviet-Chinese relations and "relations between the two countries will enter the path of sound development."

Of course, the sides have taken the first steps carefully because the stakes are great. Not much has leaked out on the confidential negotiations of Leonid Ilich and Qian Qichen. Nor has the date of the continuing talks in Moscow been set as yet. However, let us be optimistic and think that it will not be necessary to wait long for the second round. In any case, something has stirred.

LOSONCZI HOLDS TALKS WITH AMIR IN KUWAIT

LD021118 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Kuwait, November 2 (MTI) -- From our special correspondent Denes Baracs:

Today President Pal Losonczi and his party visited Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah at his residence in Stef Palace. The plenary talks were attended by several members of the Kuwaiti Government. After the tete-a-tete talks of the amir and Pal Losonczi the delegation returned to the Salam Palace, where discussions were held on ministerial level.

CZINEGE, MILITARY DELEGATION RETURN FROM LIBYA

LD021812 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- The Hungarian military delegation led by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, Tuesday returned from a tour of official friendship visits in Africa. The last stage of the delegations visit was Libya where Lajos Czinege was received by Staff-Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

KADAR, LAZAR MEET WITH BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

LD021212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has received at the Central Committee headquarters Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Politburo and premier. At the meeting, in which Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers also took part, they exchanged views on the tasks of the development of cooperation between our parties and countries. During the day Grisha Filipov met with Ferenc Havasi, Central Committee secretary. At their talks they discussed the development of Hungarian-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

VARKONYI ENDS WORKING VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD021106 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 1 (MTI) -- On Monday Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, returned from a working visit to Prague, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on October 31 and November 1.

The secretary of the HSWP CC had talks with Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. In the course of talks, marked by a comradely and friendly atmosphere, Peter Varkonyi and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPC CC, discussed world affairs. They confirmed efforts of the HSWP and CPC for the development of comprehensive relations of the two parties and countries in the spirit of the joint communique issued at the last meeting of HSWP and CPC leaders.

JARUZELSKI 10TH PZPR PLENUM SPEECH PUBLISHED

AU0216 38 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30/31 Oct, 1 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 29 October session of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] The 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum is one of those particularly momentous plenums that are of essential significance for our country's immediate and more distant future and above all for our economy. The 10th plenum has been a very active plenum: some 22 comrades spoke at the plenary session, 104 comrades spoke at the team sessions and 26 comrades submitted their statements. This means that 152 comrades put forward their views, which is a measure of the plenum's activeness. The evaluations presented in the speeches from the floor showed that the comrades concerned take a responsible view of our economic problems and are aware of their social and political aspects. The proposals put forward were constructive and creative. The Politburo report and the resolutions we have adopted will form the foundation of our further work, of party work. However, the implementation of these resolutions and of our decisions will determine the final results.

The assumptions of the plan for the country's socioeconomic development in 1983-85, which we have discussed, are the first work of this kind under the conditions of economic reform. These assumptions are a document that is a school and a new experience for us.

The broad consultation that is accompanying the creation of this draft has once again emphasized the new and democratic methodology of work on basic assumptions and action programs. At the same time this should constitute a guarantee that the 1983-85 plan will be realistic and effective. Nevertheless, we are awaiting further views on how to perfect the draft in question, how to complement it, how to uncover all the factors that hinder activities and make them difficult and to point to whatever is favorable to our efforts and could be utilized more effectively. We thus invariably confirm the need for a bold and creative approach to the final draft, to the implementation of the plan, above all, and to the practical reaffirmation of the plan's social and socialist substance.

Reform Will Create Conditions for Effective Work.

The discussion revealed a number of difficult and complex problems that this plan could not accentuate in full and laid bare a number of expectations that it could not and cannot meet. We must understand and appreciate the concern of those comrades who pointed out the threatened sectors that call for special efforts and special resources. This is an extremely difficult dilemma.

Being aware of and treating with full seriousness the great tasks in the sphere of agriculture and food economy, and housing construction, we see sharp and swollen problems existing also in other domains. Among them are the fuel and energy complex, maritime economy, and broadly conceived transport, chemistry, light industry, and many, many others. In a nutshell, we are on a very tight budget. The point is to make this plan combine the needs of different branches and kinds of industries with the supreme goals of the entire national economy, so that it takes into account all the complex determinants and interdependences. I think that today's plenum will see to it that these proportions will develop more effectively and will be optimalized.

Export is an extremely important problem. It did not find an adequately strong reflection in the course of our deliberations. In a sense, this is understandable. For we are burdened with the awareness of the profound weakness of the market and the ensuing sociopolitical consequences. But we must incessantly bear in mind the fact that there is a close correlation between the country's economic situation and the market situation with our export performance. Export is tantamount to the possibility to import, whereas the possibility to import makes possible production, which also means market supply.

This is why it is important to strengthen the proexport character of our economy and, at the same time, to explain to our people the significance of such activities for the market. The mainspring of the economic reform and the state's appropriate actions must pave the way for these activities and support them.

Comrades, the concept of the so-called open-ended plan was at one time fashionable. In practice this amounted to a voluntaristic approach, excessive credits, an investment craze and worthless presents given to society. Today there is no more talk about the open-ended plan, but what would be most desirable would be to overfulfill the plan by increasing the necessary, I stress the necessary, market and export production, which would of course help increase wages and ensure their real value.

The present plenary meeting is of an economic character, so to say. But the party must be concerned above all with its social eloquence and social consequences. It is not our intention to point out in detail economic tasks. This is the task of appropriate organs. The party, however, defines its strategic proportions. It does so taking into account the supreme overall social aims, the needs of the working people, of the workers class.

The party, therefore, sees economic problems from the angle of social justice, in class perspective. It also defines and exacts responsibility of party men filling executive positions for implementation of tasks laid down by the plan. Finally, it mobilizes broad party masses for work to strengthen the economy, to combat all kinds of evil and to lead in fulfilling economic tasks in every job.

In spite of certain improvement visible in our economy, hopes for overcoming the crisis have not yet reached social consciousness. This is so because the day-to-day hardships have not eased markedly. Most drastically this is reflected by shortages in market supplies. The growth of prices is also painfully experienced.

A large part of the world is grappling with inflation today. In our country it occurs side by side with shortage of the basic marketables, undermines the road to stabilization, discourages work productivity and opens up opportunities for speculators. Against this background, we are reverting today with special attention to the assumptions of the economic reform. It assumes creation of conditions conducive to good and effective work of enterprises operating according to the principles of self-financing. In working out the incentive system, care was taken to emphasize the interdependence between better effects of management and growth of wages. This system should compel the enterprise to lower its operational costs, make rational use of labour resources, and should generate powerful incentives for rational growth of production.

In the first stage of the reform's implementation these hopes have not fully materialized. It was expected that prices must take their own course and that the market game called for the necessary freedom and for the authorities' patient policy. We still do not want to interfere with administrative measures wherever such measures are not necessary, but we will not be passive observers of the "catch as catch can" in those enterprises that, while not intensifying production, are preying on the misery of the market and making large profits out of it. In the hierarchy of public expectations this very issue -- prices and living conditions -- occupies the top place.

People continue to be anxious, even though we are constantly stressing that it was not the reform that brought about the crisis, but merely laid it bare, and that while consistently continuing its implementation, we will take even greater care of the working people's needs and see to it that they are not made to shoulder the results of some manufacturers' inefficient operations and monopolistic position. This would be a short-sighted policy and one unworthy of the socialist state.

There are, however, also some misunderstandings or rather a misunderstanding about the essence of the reform, that shows that the reform is a process that is complicated not only economically, but also socially and psychologically.

I have been told that indignant housewives visited one of our voivodas, complaining that the state swindled them on prices. In the voivodship town in question, jars of jam produced by different manufacturers and bearing different prices appeared on sale. An entire generation of Poles has grown up with the conviction that the state lays down prices, and this is why it is so difficult to get used to the fact that today enterprises fix some of their prices independently.

We have prepared the reform, so to speak, on the march, under enemy fire and under pressure from nervous people. Thus, it is not surprising that it should have some imperfections, which we are repairing also on the march. It is impossible, however, to correct at once all the errors that crop up. At times even that which seems to be an error and even shocking, turns out to be useful, having undergone the test of time and a change of conditions.

Increased Production Is the Key to an Improved Situation

The reform is not a plaything. You cannot introduce new principles every month. It is the most thoroughgoing and boldest reconstruction to date of our economic system. Only the naive should expect miracles. Hostile rumors and foreign radio stations continue to drum round the clock that the reform has failed. For them everything in People's Poland has always been bad, erroneous and has miscarried.

The reform requires additions and modifications. Much time will elapse before its beneficial effects make themselves fully felt. It is true that there is still much resistance just as there is much helplessness and conservatism.

These phenomena must be combated and overcome step by step. There is no other way. Comrades, it is here that the party has a special role to play. The working man must know that things around him are improving. Attracting people to specific tasks is the best way to convince them. Let them figure out the costs. Let them say where we should dismiss workers and where we should shift them and what we should economize on. For this we need bold, pugnacious and even troublesome people. But we need the ones that do not say: "I could not care less." Let everyone who has a good and bold idea bring it to the party committee and let him be sure that the party will be his ally.

By the nature of things, the growth of prices triggers increased expectations for wage increases. These problems are tackled by the Politburo report. But I wish to inform the Central Committee that over the recent months there has been an accelerated growth rate of wages in enterprises, a tangible improvement in this field. This growth of wages, however, this year still, and even more so next year, should spur the growth rate of production. This is a fundamental matter, because increased production is the key to the improved situation.

Party governing bodies and organisations,the economic administration and self-managements should take a close look at and demand from the managerial cadres in enterprises that the incentive and wages systems brought into operation within the economic reform are used for raising labor productivity and growth of production.

There are other matters too which demand reflection and changes. The reform, by making enterprises self-dependent, does democratize in a way relations between sub-contractors. But it also happens that it helps to anarchize these relations.

For example, we continue to encounter the fact that attractive export orders cannot be honored because the domestic subcontractor says that he is not interested in cooperation with the partner who has just received an important order.

It is worth bearing in mind in cases when only the work that is convenient for the enterprise is undertaken that this is not what the freedom of decision is supposed to mean. The present-day civilizing processes are responsible for the fact that the extent to which people are made dependent on people -- everyone on everyone -- has immeasurably increased in every sector of economic and social life.

Violating this relationship is harmful. We will not agree to this. Of course, the appropriate economic mechanisms must play the decisive role, but we will support them with the necessary requirements and actions.

Many speakers drew attention to over-employment in state and economic administration. This assertion is surely not without substance. But one cannot fail to notice that as implementation of the economic reform gains momentum progress in this field also takes place. This year alone in central administration employment was cut by about 8 percent and by about 35 percent in the so-called branch ministries. This trend resulting from the necessity to make tasks of the administration fit in with the new principles of functioning of the economy will be continued. Also employment in economic administration fell substantially following liquidation of amalgamated industry boards. The present associations employ between them no more than one-third of workers formerly employed in the amalgamations.

The disturbing thing, however, is that the number of office staff in some enterprises is growing. State bodies have no formal powers to interfere with the pattern of employment in independent and self-managing enterprises. This problem can be solved only by employee self-managements and managements of factories. We expect that in the nearest future each enterprise will carry out an analysis of organization and structure of its work force. This should bring about an essential improvement in the proportion of workers directly in production process to the other groups of employees.

This will be an important test whether the principle of independence asserts itself in practice, whether it is properly utilized and whether it favors rationalization of management. This will also be an important task for party authorities and organizations and will be a measure of their maturity and influence on the situation in the enterprise.

Speaking of the process of socialist renewal, it is worth drawing attention to the recent 20th Congress of Polish Technicians for at least two reasons: First, the congress expressed the close ties of engineers and technicians with the workers class and with the aspirations of all our people; second, it submitted most interesting offers from the world of technology to take part in overcoming our crisis and in solving the most urgent problems of our time.

We want to respond to these offers. We possess enormous scientific research potential, including many young people who are full of enthusiasm and who are keen to achieve creative and socially useful self-realization.

The outlays destined for research and development amount to over 40 billion zlotys annually. This enormous intellectual potential and not a minor material one are not, unfortunately, fully used. The present economic situation compels us to make structural changes in industry and thus in the sphere of scientific and technological progress. Efforts must be and will be increased towards increasing the effectiveness of research and development work. We are considering at present how to streamline the system of controlling progress in science and technology in the state.

Without losing sight of long-term research, scientific centers should tighten their cooperation with industry and, aside from research activities, take over production wherever possible of rare installations, small-scale series of various apparatus, information devices and so on, for example.

It is a typical paradox that just now, in a crisis situation, very extensive opportunities continue to appear for our own technological potential. This is because, on the one hand, we are being compelled to resort to our own inventions, practical knowledge and solutions. On the other hand, we are now creating the foundations of a new system for our economy's functioning in which all creative minds should have their opportunity to realize socially useful ideas and innovations.

It is necessary to overcome the barriers that still prevent the creators of technology from implementing their ideas and from industry. The economic reform has created a number of new solutions in this regard. The organizational structures and economic and taxation mechanisms that we plan for 1983 should finally overcome the anxiety and mistrust of some areas in the world of technology. They should convince these areas that every useful invention, rationalizing idea and new solution and their propagation will only benefit the enterprise and our people and will provide the necessary material and moral satisfaction to their creators.

As compared with last year, an improvement in the food supplies system has taken place. Shortly the government will carefully analyse indispensable conditions for a gradual departure in 1983 from the rationing of some articles. At present efforts are being made to ensure larger supplies of commodities in December, the peak of the Christmas shopping season. The decisions on the working times of traders on work-free days, the progress of implementing these decisions and the sales in enterprises of goods in short supply will also ease the purchases made by the population.

We must and we shall do everything we can to ease and gradually eliminate the burden of maintaining families. This year more and more households considerably increased their self-sufficiency as regards foodstuffs. This concerns, among others, small peasant-workers' households, farm workers' small holdings and workers' gardening allotments. We want to stimulate and strengthen these tendencies. In particular, the program for increasing the areas of gardening plots sould be implemented in full.

The swollen problem of supplies of working and protective shoes and clothing for the crews was raised during the discussion. An operational programme has been worked out with a view to improving the situation in this respect. Nonetheless, shortages -- very acute ones in some kinds of articles -- continue to exist. They are caused mainly by the limited production of textiles and knitwear, as well as rubber shoes, resulting, among other things, from a shorter working week. Various actions both in the sphere of production and imports will be undertaken in order to improve the situation in this respect.

We hope that these actions will be effective. Our special concern is to guarantee supplies for those jobs in which the workers must be supplied with the necessary protective clothing on a priority basis and to give priority attention to the workers who work in the open air under very unfavorable conditions. This policy sould enjoy social and civic understanding and support.

We Will Not Abandon Our Ideas

Comrades, in all discussions the problem of socialist social justice is manifestly present. Sensitive to its observance, the people who are often ill-disposed to our social system also think in terms of social justice. They are unaware how deeply the socialist principles have become entrenched even in their own consciousness. This is a heartening fact. For in reality the postulate of social justice and its observance are possible only under socialism. Capitalism feels no qualms about the extremes of poverty and wealth. Thus the sharp focus of public perception of the principles of social justice is an expression of the power of the socialist ideals, is our victory.

At the same time we must be fully aware how important this postulate is, how consistently we must still struggle for its implementation. It has become even more crucial especially now. On the one hand, this is due to the known difficulties and shortages. On the other, this is connected with the fact that small-scale private production, crafts and shops have entered our economic life on a scale larger than before. We assume a durable character of this sector. Our neighbors in the GDR have been doing this for years to their benefit. The state has no need to take care of every restaurant, every workshop, every haberdashery shop. People who operate in this sector have the right to a good income if they work harder and longer hours than others, if they take a certain risk. But there has to be clarity on that matter. The state will not accept a creeping restoration of private ownership.

In Poland, the interest of the workers and their moral norms must be of overriding importance. The workers must have no doubts that they are the ruling class here. Also Polish peasants must feel that their toil is respected and recognized. Therefore, it is imperative, as far as these matters are concerned, that, on the one hand, social opinion continues to act and exert pressure and on the other, all mechanisms be employed that will not allow sharks to slip easily through the net or regulations and control and permit the small fry to get caught and perish. However, this is an area of extremely complicated activities because very often we are faced with common thievery, abuses and bribery, which we must ruthlessly eradicate. We have the necessary laws, bodies and social support. We must bear in mind, however, that there are legal possibilities for getting excessively rich and for thus defying one's sense of social justice.

It is in this domain that fiscal policy must be improved. As you know we are moving toward this objective. The improved fiscal policy must be such as to ensure that private trading activities conform to regulations and produce reasonable incomes. This also applies to Polonian enterprises. The point is to ensure that all enterprises that can help improve services, enrich the market and relieve our industries are allowed to function in peace and honesty and make decent profits. At the same time, we must counter and, if necessary, resolutely liquidate whatever violates the principles that are in force in the socialist state.

In this context, a few words about profiteering. We realize that the antiprofiteering law in its present sharper form and our various actions in this direction have a limited effect. We must be realistic: As long as there is a shortage of goods in the market, profiteering practices will not be eradicated once and for all, but this does not mean that we may halt the struggle against this scourge. The point is to prevent profiteering from assuming the scale of a social disaster and from becoming an additional burden on the working people's situation, which is difficult enough.

We will not shed tears over profiteers because they shed no tears when asking for several thousand zlotys for a pair of shoes bought in a state shop for a quarter or a fifth of the price they demand. We will be all the more ruthless vis-a-vis the various dealings of the profiteering mafia.

In our times the struggle against profiteering is also a political struggle. During the dramatic years of the defense of Soviet power, Lenin regarded profiteering as a counterrevolutionary threat. Under our conditions profiteering is not as widespread and acute, but we must and will always be aware and fully appreciate in our practical activities the harmfulness of profiteering.

The comrades have correctly stressed that there are vast production reserves in our economy and that they can be found everywhere, lying as they are at arm's reach. The largest production reserves are latent in the thrifty use of materials, but actually there is no area in our life in which it is impossible to employ more economic and qualitatively better solutions. However, the reform will not be able to remedy everything. Its mechanisms are no self-perpetuating machine. After all, the difference between socialism and capitalism is that in socialism it is not the mechanism of economic pressure and, in particular, of unemployment, but the human factor and man's consciousness that have such a great role to play.

The reform should change our economy, but it should also help to change the mentality of men to the necessary extent. The party should reveal reserves both in the material sphere and in the sphere of human labor. There is much to do in this regard. Very often that which can be done by one man is done by two or three. This is the biggest waste of all. Such practices entitle us to assert that there is a kind of hidden unemployment in some enterprises and institutions and that all our people have to pay for it in their socialist state.

Comrades, an acute economic struggle is also taking place on the economic plane. Subversive propaganda is trying to convince the people that our program has collapsed, that our economy is tumbling down and that we are facing total destruction. This propaganda trend is becoming more aggressive as it becomes clearer that, despite sanctions and restrictions, we have been able to halt production slumps and are gradually beginning to slowly march forward. Obsessive statements are also being made that the process of reforms has been halted in our country and that we are returning to the period of the first half of the fifties. The purveyors of these reports apparently forget that the people who live in Poland can see for themselves what the situation is really like and with what great and unprecedented drive the economic reform is proceeding, despite the enormous difficulties and various weaknesses, about which we speak and which we do not hide, as attested to by the recently published report on the implementation of this reform.

At this plenum the Central Committee has decidedly declared itself for the continuation of the reform and, at the same time, for the introduction of the necessary modifications to strengthen the reform's effectiveness and socialist character. We will consistently implement these decisions. Within a year or two these decisions will produce a better economic order in Poland, an order within which the virtues of socialist society will be closely enmeshed with the high effectiveness of economic management.

Our adversary is also resorting with increasing frequency to disinformation and to rumors aimed at raising the social temperature, stimulating the nervousness of the market and disrupting economic life. False information is being spread that as of November, December or January the prices of all goods will be raised 50, 100 or perhaps 200 percent, that our currency will be changed and that more goods will be rationed.

We must note with full praise the posture of our people, the overwhelming majority of whom do not allow themselves to be provoked by such actions. On this occasion I would like to confirm that no price hikes for basic foodstuffs will be introduced this year.

This does not apply only to those articles whose prices are always and everywhere fixed according to the season of the year -- to vegetables, fruit, eggs and to processed vegetables, fruit and eggs.

We do not want and we will not take society by surprise. At the same time, however, we cannot imitate the practices by which social moods are bought by freezing prices to an economically abnormal extent and by thus accumulating contradictions in the state's economic system. We will instead honestly inform our society about the state and prospects of our economy. If it is necessary to raise official prices we will publish such intentions in advance and hold consultations on the matter.

Poland Is Not a Plaything

Comrades, socialist Poland is now under fire from a particularly sharp attack by the imperialist circles. The United States and the reactionary forces in some Western countries are responding with particular ferociousness to the fact that such a windfall as the decline of the Polish socialist state escaped them at the very last moment, that their expectations have been frustrated and that it was impossible to make Poland into a "Trojan horse."

The wheel of history does not turn back. What is then left, apart from sanctions? A propaganda gutter. A contemporary "Targowica" [the Poles who capitulated to Russia in the 18th century] is left -- individuals who are on the payroll of foreign centers and intelligence services, who induce their patrons to apply sanctions against their own country and who tell them how things may be made more difficult for their own country and people. Unfortunately, there are in Poland such champions of this shameful cause. The time will come when their identities will be revealed.

President Reagan has made the final decision to suspend the most-favored-nation status. We expected this, and his decision was just a formality. However, Poland is not the state of Texas. Poland will not let herself be locked up in a reservation like Indians, and will always be open to the world. Nonetheless, in the situation which has arisen, we will limit American activities on Polish territory. These will be our restrictions, applied by the sovereign Polish state.

It will not prove possible, of course, to maintain for a longer term the peculiar siege of Poland effected through economic pressure and propaganda aggression. It will come to an end, just like various other blockades and sanctions did. Let me just mention the year 1949 when even medical x-ray equipment was included on the list of American goods whose export to Poland was forbidden. This happened at a time when Poland, which was so worn out by the years of occupation, had so many cases of tuberculosis and other extremely serious diseases.

Some of our people are still not quite clear about the exploitive approach of the U.S. Administration to our country. The most tragic thing is the fact that more than once in the past various false friends of our nation tried to use Poland as a plaything. "Poland is good for everything" -- for growing unemployment, for the gas pipeline and disciplining of Western Europe by the United States, for stepping up the arms race, for Lebanon, for El Salvador and for the Falklands-Malvinas. We will see for what other ends Poland can still be used.

The Invaluable Sense of Security

One of the fashionable charges constantly made against us is that we act upon the so-called directives from Moscow and that everything is a result of Moscow's interference. This is an old song. We have our own brains, make our own decisions, apply our own solutions and implement them with our own resources which -- as the counterrevolution could see more than once -- are by no means small.

Following the universal principles of socialism, taking advantage of the fraternal socialist countries, we are solving our problems independently, in an original and creative way. We are introducing bold reforms, often of a unique character. We have numerous peculiarities resulting from historical and contemporary conditions and needs. And what do we get from Moscow? In fact, we encounter "interference," but this consists in respect, understanding and confidence in our ways. Even in the worst of times, when Soviet graves were desecrated, when anti-Soviet propaganda was rampant, increased supplies of goods poured into our country, for which we had no money to pay. And we still need that kind of "interference," that great assistance. There is a chance for a continuation, for development of our cooperation and Soviet assistance. I shall shortly ask Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership for a further kind approach towards our difficult situation.

A matter which must be borne in mind constantly and always is the security of Poland and guarantees for the border on the Odra and Zycka Nysa. Today we must look at this problem in a keener way. This is because of the unfavorably developing world situation, including the situation in the FRG. The threat to peace is not an artificially invoked bogey, it is a reality. Membership of the community of socialist states, the defensive Warsaw Treaty organization gives us the feeling of security, so priceless in the present period when we must struggle with enormous domestic difficulties.

Very shortly we will be celebrating the 65th anniversary of the October Recolution. The 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR is not far away. Our party, the Polish society will give testimony to their understanding of the historic and contemporary values of our alliance and friendship.

The opposition had in fact no positive program before 13 December 1981, and it has not had it after that date. It has been making the same fundamental errors of underestimating the wisdom of our nation and the power of the authorities.

It plays a game of sorts, and goes broke. This is not, unfortunately, a game of chess. The entire society suffers because of this game, and so does the country's prestige and so does Poland.

There are still very many difficult tasks ahead of us. In the light of the approaching year-end the promised possibility of suspension or lifting the martial law is becoming topical. November, and the beginning of December will show to what extent this will be possible.

Subversive foreign centers and the antisocialist underground have announced and made calls for actions hitting out at the national economy and underminding the process of normalization. It seems there has been enough proof that adventurous efforts have no chance of succeeding. The saddest thing is, however, that all such excesses spread anxiety, get on people's nerves, make agreement more difficult and delay the pulling out of the crisis.

It depends on the working class and the working people what decisions the Military Council of National Salvation and the people's power will be able to make, what they will be able to do out of the sense of responsibility for the security of the state and the society. I will repeat what I have said on many occasions: The duration of martial law will be determined by the situation, and the situation is determined by people. I take the liberty to appeal, on authorization of the Central Committee, to the working people, to all citizens of People's Poland for a mature, responsible, patriotic decision.

We Are Consistently Aiming at Accord

Following this road, I want to emphasize the great cause of agreement. A valuable patriotic movement for national rebirth is being born. We must treat it with the utmost seriousness. Its genuine, all-Polish character must be regarded with the utmost honesty. It cannot be a facade movement -- it must be an authentic one. Only then will it fulfill its historic role.

The road to agreement must be continuously cleaned. Here the party line remains unchanged. It is the line of struggle against the enemy with the simultaneous winning of society's understanding. It is also a line of seeking agreement with all people of good, patriotic will. The durability and consistency of this line is our political and moral asset and the basic factor for our credibility.

A sharp class struggle is being waged, and clarity and precision are necessary to it. I do not think we have made any very broad deviations in this struggle. On the contrary, one can say that our martial law is exceptionally moderate. Of course, it would be wrong for us to believe that everything is ideal and good. Certainly there have been and there still are certain facts which are incompatible with our line. There have been cases of simplified assessments, taking revenge and exploiting opportunities. When there is a struggle going on, blind punches are bound to occur. That is why it is a condition of socialist humanitarianism that if someone has been harmed and pushed away, then the wrong must be righted, the proper conclusions drawn and the repetition of errors avoided in the future.

There will be no leniency for the enemy in Poland. But there will also be no second-class citizens -- this is our cardinal principle. That is why it is so important to win back people who are mistaken, confused and deluded, and especially to win the hearts and minds of young people as broadly as possible.

In connection with this, we must be particularly aware of the language we use and of the appraisals we make, and we must preserve when using this language and making these appraisals a full awareness of the various complex human, social situations and the millieu.

The key to our effective activity does not lie in empty words. As we all know, although this occurs not in history but in the Holy Scriptures, the walls of Jericho only collapsed after a shout and a blast of trumphets. Today we need, above all, rational arguments and concrete, dedicated work, which will confirm every day the correctness of our line and the consistency of our activity.

Self-management bodies and trade unions will undoubtedly become a broad platform and valuable lever in the struggle for the principles of justice. A rational use of national resources will have the same importance. Discrepancies and conflicts should be eased and removed from this platform and the ways to restore normal socioeconomic life in our country consolidated. The rebirth process for self-management bodies and for trade unions which has been initiated is of enormous significance. This must be authentic activity. The Central Committee's stance on trade unions which we adopted today fully expresses and supports this aim.

There are still a lot of issues which divide the community from the authorities. The authorities' bodies and the administration must possess a firm feeling of service toward the community and they must be at the same time an energetic and firm executor of order, discipline and battle against the abuse of one's position.

Life is hard on people. Offices and various centers of public utility are there to make life easier. In this respect, the situation in our country still does not give a very good picture. Complaints of incompetence, insensitivity and bureaucracy are flowing in. One of the fundamental conditions necessary to improve the social climate is to elevate people from the level of supplicants to the rank of those whose problems are dealt with in a kind, civil and respectful manner. A person who is not respected does not respect others. He is aggressive, frustrated and sad. An authority which is unable to establish the right relationships with people will also not be respected. This is where the party and all its committees and organizations have an enormous role to play.

Faithfulness to the Line of the Ninth Congress

Our plenum has been businesslike and critical, yet at the same time optimistic. For it has shown that we know what to do and we know how to do it. Pessimism would be the most dangerous thing, and pessimism is what the enemy is trying to implant in us in order to push people into apathy, take away their confidence and paralyze their actions. As we all know, history is life's teacher. The history of People's Poland is also our teacher. Once it was said that "they" would not rebuild Warsaw in 100 years and that they would never develop the Western territories. It was even said that "the Polish goose would choke with that kind of stuffing" and that a backward, ravaged and blood-drained country would not leap into modernity. This succeeded, and it succeeded rather quickly.

Poland's population rose by 12 million after the war. This growth on its own is greater than the combined population of many Western countries. It took a quarter of a century to repair the war damage. People say that the Katowice steelworks cost a lot. That is true, but even so it cost less than the rebuilding of Warsaw, to say nothing of the rebuilding of Czczecin, Wroclaw, Poznan and many, many other Polish cities. For there are still many people alive who remember how the narrow-gauge railroad meant to get rid of the rubble used to travel along Swietokrzyska Street and how the heaps of rubble in the old market square used to reach up to the third floor. And yet we survived and passed through the most difficult phase of industrialization. We will survive this time as well.

The causes of the crisis must be seen in their right proportions. So should its internal contents. During the last 10 months we have come a long way. We have marched forward.

This is proof that in spite of all these difficulties we can do very much. This also shows that socialism has strong roots, that people's power is effective and the party, although weakened, is still the driving force, the architect of socialist renewal and of progress along the path of development of socialist Poland.

Let us repeat once more that at last the economy has inched forward although this is still no reason for optimism. The difficulties are immense. But we must perceive the direction, trend and tendencies. The crisis will end after all.

The three-year plan drafted with the needs of the working people in mind holds out a real prospect. But we must also remember that although there is still so much evil in evidence, there are millions of honest, modest and hard-working people and fervent patriots. It is thanks to these people that Poland lives on, is shaking off the crisis and is confident of its future.

It is impossible to fulfil these great tasks which face the country without the full renascence and activeness of the party. The party -- as we say -- must not remain as it was if it is to remain the same party. The question is how far we have advanced along this road? Are we faithful to the line of the 9th congress? Is the proper Leninist style of work gaining ground? How much have we achieved in rebuilding confidence, understanding, communication with society, the working people and the working class?

It seems, dear comrades, that we are still at the beginning of the road. The layers of mistrust are still deep. But I think that we have made the first real steps on this road, and this is most important. We cannot abandon this road.

The party can and must fully regain its authority, maintain the utmost modesty and devote itself every day to matters concerning working people and at the same time to integrity in the battle against evil. Basic party leadership functions are not direct control over the administration or over the economy, but control over the way in which party members implement the party line in the cells and institutes in which they are active. The leadership role of the party will be determined above all by the attitude of its members and by whether the party is able to inspire constructive undertakings and whether it observes in its daily practice the principles of justice and social interests, in other words, the interests of socialist Poland.

PZPR PLENUM SEEN AS CHANCE TO OVERCOME CRISIS

LD021740 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 2 Nov 82

["Chance for Overcoming Crisis" -- PAP headline; by PAP commentator Slawomir Popowki]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Nov -- The basic task for Poland now is to develop an effective economic strategy so as to make the greatest possible use of all possibilities and chances for speeding up the economic development. In this respect, the 10th PUWP CC plenary meeting lived up to its main task. The plenum summed up an important stage of putting the Polish economy in order, and the conclusions stemming from there and the proposed changes should contribute to improving mechanisms of the functioning of the economy.

A common denominator of all utterances at the plenary meeting was the question of shortening the way of overcoming the crisis and reducing its public costs. The phenomena pointed out at the plenum testify to the fact that the first positive tendencies emerge in the Polish economy. They include checking downward tendencies of the production, its gradual rise and favourable relations attained in foreign trade. Although still inadequate, they confirm the correctness of a thesis that by mobilizing internal forces and taking advantage of a strong support and assistance extended by the USSR and other socialist countries we stand the chance for overcoming the crisis.

The Polish economy is now entering a new and important stage. The implementation of the 3-year plan, commonly termed the plan for overcoming the crisis, will be started from 1983. This is the first programme of that kind in Poland's postwar history developed (under the conditions of reform) on the basis of the entirely new principles and so broadly consulted with society.

A democratic procedure of preparing this programme guarantees that this will be a feasible and effective plan. The plan must reconcile the branch needs with the supreme objectives of the economy in the best possible way.

In the coming years, this goals include the satisfaction of the population's living needs, chiefly the housing ones, to the greatest possible extent and the protection of the socially poorest groups against the effects of the crisis.

The success of the 3-year plan is closely tied to the results of the economic reform. This current of the discussion was especially important at the 10th plenum. We often repeat that there can be no return from the reform and that there is no alternative to it.

The plenum carried out an in-depth and extensive analysis of the hitherto results of the reform for the continuation of which the Central Committee came out in a decisive and unequivocal manner. The opinions of representatives of factories were especially valuable here.

There are still no ready solutions in all these spheres and it was not the plenum's goal to prepare them. On the other hand, it was important to point to the need for making necessary changes and to show their main direction. In this respect, the party's task was to define basic strategic proposals taking account of the supreme social goals and needs of the working people and the working class.

The fuel, energy and maritime economy was also examined at the plenary discussion and at the working teams. These subjects, although strictly connected with the previous issues, were much more detailed questions. The fact that these subjects were taken up at this forum testifies to the significance attached to the development of these branches.

COURTS RECEIVE 614 TU REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS

LD022130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpt] As PAP journalists learned at the Ministry of Justice, voivodship courts throughout the country have received 614 applications to register trade unions as of the end of October. Most, in fact more than one-third of the overall figure, were filled in the Katowice Voivodship. Every day the voivodship courts receive new applications for registration.

GORYWODA DENIES WESTERN REPORTS ON NEW TU'S

LD022248 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The reorganization of the trade union movement in Poland is a long-term process which cannot be rushed or be carried out in confusion. Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has said at a briefing session that there is absolutely no foundation to Western reports that party members have been instructed to apply in the largest possible numbers to join the new trade union. The goal is precisely to ensure that the proportion of party members to those outside the party should be reflected in an appropriate way within the trade unions.

Since the adoption of the trade union law in Poland the courts have received 614 requests for registration, one-third of these were submitted in the Katowice Voivodship. There are a total of 40,000 enterprises in Poland and a trade union can be established at every enterprise.

WARSAW TV CRITICIZES CALL FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

LD021944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] At last something interesting and important is beginning to happen in Poland. Bujak, Lis and a few other of their pals, who created the underground Solidarity after 13 December, have called on the Polish working class to hold a 4-hour strike on 10 November. A few days later they changed their minds, saying they called for an 8-hour strike which is to be a trial of strength. Who and what is to win?

The call for a strike which is to prove that our working people are against the Sejm trade union law has been repeated for the last few days by Radio Free Europe, Voice of America and other subversive radio stations. They cannot be accused of putting forward too many arguments because they have not got many. RZECZYPOSPOLITA daily provides a few arguments for them. Here are some: Strike is essential because Poland is threatened by peace, and peace is our national disaster. Strike is essential because no doubt the shops are full of goods and we have so many of them that we do not know what to do with them. Strike is also the best method to improve supplies for the winter and is also essential because we must prove to the world, right now, that a Pole is still capable of striking. By 1981 we were close to having built a second Japan and martial law prevented us from achieving this magnificent goal.

Such arguments can be multiplied; in any case according to Bujak and Lis not to strike means to endanger the golden Polish freedom and anyway it is high time to prove to the world that martial law cannot end. Long live the strike, therefore, and after the strike -- even more misery.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD022302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee was held today. The committee considered a report on the implementation by administrative bodies of the government's decisions on speeding up decisions concerning lifting the suspension of worker self-management activities. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and was attended by representatives of worker self-managements from several Warsaw enterprises.

It was stressed during the session that worker self-management has an important role to play both in support actions aimed at leading the country out of the crisis and as an important factor of socialist renewal.

So far, 1,439 applications for lifting the suspension of worker self-managements activity have been submitted to the founding bodies, ministers, heads of central offices and voivodas. Worker self-management activities have been resumed in 25 percent of enterprises subordinated to 12 ministries. An overwhelming majority of self-managements are working in their composition as before 13 December last year.

The Sociopolitical Committee denied rumors that the government intends to take the initiative in amending the law on self-management at state enterprises. The government consistently maintains its stance of [word indistinct] observing the law in its present form and it is not the government's intention to introduce any changes whatsoever in this field.

At the same time the Sociopolitical Committee pointed to the fact that the process of lifing the suspension of worker self-management activities sometimes encounters obstacles on the part of enterprises administrations and the state administration. It was also affirmed that in some cases applications for resumption of the activity of worker self-managements were dealt within over-long and formalized proceedings. Ministers, heads of central departments and voivodas were instructed to deal with all submitted applications of lifting the suspension of self-management and to make a decision before 30 November.

COMMISSION NOTES ENTERPRISES' IRREGULAR TRADING

LD022358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Commission for combatting speculation presented a forecast of the market situation up to the end of the current year and in the first months of 1983.

The present quotas of rationed goods will be maintained as far as foodstuffs and stimulant beverages are concerned. Footwear supplies will be increased, including autumn and winter shoes. The short supply of other industrial goods will become more acute.

Much attention was also paid to new phenomena occuring in trade, in the form of speculation. For instance, producers go as far as requiring commercial units which want their goods to forego quality control. Some enterprises are bartering their products. Many enterprises sell their goods directly from store-room giving priority to their work-forces and also to selected clients.

Deputy Premier Zenon Komender who chaired the session said that in order to alleviate, even partly, the present market difficulties it is planned to introduce so-called government orders for about 80 kinds of industrial goods of fundamental importance to every family. To this effect, the government will ensure the supply of necessary raw materials and strict control of quality and punctuality of the production.

DAILY VIEWS FOREIGN OPINIONS ON TRADE UNION LAW

AU291322 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz article: "Do They Know Better in Luxembourg?"]

[Text] It has already reached the stage where the trade union law, adopted, as we all know, by the only body entitled to do so, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, has become, 2 weeks after its adoption, the subject of talks by the parliament of...the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg! Even this body has been seen fit to be a forum for discussing affairs of ours that are so very domestic! It was seen fit to be such by right-wing deputies there, who demanded that the Grand Duchy's parliament adopt a stance on this subject, naturally a negative one. The communists emerged in defense of the Polish law, maintaining that this law makes it possible to establish real trade unions. The result was a heated discussion.

What can the average reader of the Luxembourg press and the West European press in general think of this topic? If he read the press very closely, he would probably find it difficult to form an opinion on a topic which has become the subject of so many disputes and conflicting interpretations, serving purposes which are very different from each other, but none of which have anything to do with Poland.

For instance, on the one hand, this entire press presented its readers, of course, with the opinion of the French premier, Mr Pierre Mauroy, who, as we all know, took the liberty of calling the trade union law which had been adopted by the Polish Sejm an "attack on individual freedom and on human rights." On the other hand, readers of LE FIGARO on 25 October could read a report from Warsaw by Mr B. Margueritte, who, as is generally known, does not possess a burning love for the authorities of the Polish People's Republic, and yet still regards the text of the model statute for the new trade unions, based of course on the new law, as proof of "goodwill" by the Polish Government.

Comparing this statute with that of Solidarity, Mr Margueritte says that the most important difference between the two is that unions have now been restricted to enterprise level -- without a national organization -- and that the new statute stresses the importance of socially-owned production resources and the party's leadership role. All in all, even Mr Margueritte admits, in his own style, that "this draft statute is therefore not scandalous."

A similar meritorious, albeit an even more honest, appraisal is made by Mr Tondre, a correspondent from the French agency AFP:

"Many points of this model statute contain entire articles from the Solidarity statute. The main difference lies in the union's organization.... The new unions will restrict themselves to enterprises at least for the time being. Whereas Solidarity dealt with the issue of the right to strike comprehensively, the new unions merely stress that in the event of dispute, a union has the right to strike in accordance with the conditions defined by the law. This draft statute, which is not being imposed but proposed, supplements the trade union law in practical terms. It confirms the authorities' desire to preserve some basic post-August achievements....

What can a French press reader think of the future of the trade union movement in Poland, or even the Polish Government's domestic policy, while comparing his premier's nervous reaction with the incomparably more honest report by correspondents from Warsaw? It would be a good thing if he drew the conclusion that it is difficult to judge Polish matters from Paris or from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg....

As far as we are concerned, we quite simply will not stand for such judgments'

TV NOTES WESTERN TREATMENT OF GLEMP'S SPEECHES

LD021954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] PAP journalist Eugeniusz Guz writes: During the press conference held in Taranto by Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp, on the occasion of the award of a peace prize by this town, it was not Polish correspondents but reporters from the Western mass media who bombarded him with questions. However, it was not the prize and the set of issues connected with it that interested the western journalists but the sociopolitical situation in Poland. It was easy to pose the questions, much harder to record them. Admittedly, certain Western agencies reported the matter, but the agencies only convey raw material which goes no further than the editorial desks. The reader receives his agency service only after it has been filtered by the work of the press, radio and television, and in this case the filter proved to be a thick one. In the press and the main radio and television bulletins of Great Britain Primate Glemp's press conference was not mentioned at all. Our correspondent unearthed a mention from only one paper in the Paris press. In the West German agency DPA I did not find any mention of this conference, Eugeniusz Guz writes.

The reason for this sudden lack of interest in Primate Glemp's statements is very simple. The headquarters of the Western mass media only have a need for certain statements by the primate. In Taranto, Jozef Glemp said too much about the need for accord. He recommended moderation and, what is most important, he took up a critical attitude to the strike movement. A primate of Poland of this stripe does not suit the Western mass media, which for some time now have been fixated on the date of 10 November, because he does not fit the militant course they have long been pursuing. The censoring of the primate's statements by the majority of the Western mass media is nothing peculiar; it is merely routine. I observe day by day, the PAP journalist writes, that many of the Western media select exclusively from his homilies and speeches those remarks which are critical of the authorities, those opinions which do not favor martial law. In essence, however, they pass over those portions of his homilies which appeal for accord, which warn against entering the road of violence and street demonstrations. And that was how it was this time too in the case of the press conference in Taranto, Eugeniusz Guz concludes.

SEJM COMMISSION ON TIES WITH SOCIALIST NEIGHBORS

LD272348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission has reviewed the state of and prospects for the development of relations between Poland and European socialist countries. It was pointed out that a considerable animation of political contacts and cooperation in other spheres has recently occurred. The role played by the visits to European socialist countries in the first 6 months of this year by the Polish party and state delegation headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in the activization of cooperation in the recent period was stressed.

Deputies spoke of the great significance of economic cooperation with socialist countries in overcoming difficulties connected with extricating Poland from the crises and also of the support they give Poland in the international arena, counteracting various forms of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of our country by the United States and some NATO states.

ARMY DAILY ON WARSAW PACT INSURMOUNTABILITY

AU270803 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Article signed 'S.Z.': "The Warsaw Pact is a Guarantee of Poland's Security']

[Text] In his recent Sejm speech, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, said the following:

"Poland's real security and the integrity of its territory are only guaranteed by the political system which took shape as a result of World War II. The structure of peace in Europe, erected on the basis of mutual agreements in Potsdam and Yalta, is based today, as it has been ever since the war, on the strict cohesion of interests of all the socialist countries..."

As we all know, the knowledge of this truth led to a coalition of states in our georgraphical region whose international-legal expression is the Warsaw Pact. Although the Warsaw Pact was not formally ratified until 1955, the system of bilateral alliances began to take shape much earlier, still during the war. This system was aimed at presenting a joint defense against any actions by imperialist aggression, a system joining the countries of our community which resolutely opposed any endeavors aimed at infringing upon our borders which had been established as a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

Endeavors such as these have threatened and continue to threaten above all the security of the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia because it is above all against these countries that West German revisionist claims are being directed, claims which were made by FRG Christian Democratic governments during the entire 25 years after the war. And one must perceive behind these claims not only the fast-growing economic and political power of the FRG itself and not only the ominous strength of the Bundeswehr which is being expanded by force, but also the entire war machinery of the North Atlantic bloc which supports the Bonn revanchists.

In these conditions, guaranteeing our fatherland its security and holding back the so-called cold war which had been stepped up against us was only possible thanks to the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and thanks to the creation of a political and defense organization powerful enough to thwart all endeavors by potential aggressors. The crowning glory of the system of bilateral alliances between our countries and a basis for even closer cooperation in all spheres was the Warsaw Pact -- a coalition of socialist states gathered together by the unity of their most vital state interests, by the unity of their social attitudes, by Marxist-Leninist ideology and by international socialist solidarity. Our coalition is a decisive factor in the peaceful stabilization of Europe and a basic condition for the security of the nations in our geographical region, especially Poland.

We feel secure today despite the disturbing phenomena in international policy because the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact are guarding the peace and security of our fatherland and that of the entire socialist community. Thanks to the Soviet missile and nuclear potential, these forces present an insurmountable barrier both against the Bundeswehr and against all reactionary imperialist forces which are hostile to peace. Surmounting this barrier is beyond the capabilities of the entire NATO military machine. This Warsaw Pact power, guarding peace, rules out in advance any military calculations, even those made by the most presumptuous spokesmen of West German revanchist nationalism and by the Washington perpetrators of the antisocialist crusade who sympathize with this nationalism. That is why we have succeeded in guaranteeing Poland its security not only during the most difficult period of the cold war, but also today. To give an example, we have been taking advantage of the good achievements of peace in Europe for 37 years despite constant efforts to undermine it and the continuing arms race.

The good influence of the Warsaw Pact on the development of the international political climate in Europe is reflected in the fact that 12 years ago a treaty was signed between the FRG and Poland, as well as between the FRG and other socialist countries, in which the Bonn governments formally renounced the territorial claims they had been making then. Nevertheless, the influence of the revanchist forces in the FRG and of other cold-war circles in the other NATO states has remained strong. It has even become stronger recently. Center-rightwing forces have returned to power in the FRG. A wave of militarism and anticommunism sharply aimed above all at Poland is gathering in all NATO countries.

Forces which are hostile to peace are trying to alter the existing balance of power, which is a basis for European peace, through the arms race. They are also trying to achieve this goal by attempting to undermine the solidarity of the Warsaw Pact countries. A conspicuous role here is being played by subversive propaganda aimed at pitting our nation against its natural allies.

Under these conditions, we must display conspicuous patriotism in strengthening the socialist coalition which is Poland's only real guarantee of security. This we must do by balancing out the NATO war machinery, which is being constantly expanded and in which the Bundeswehr is becoming an increasingly significant element.

We know that our army has been able to guarantee us peace and creative work since the war only because we stand guard for the sake of peace together with the armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states. The closeness and strength of our coalition is also the only indisputable guarantee that we can ensure peace in the distant future.

In a situation where Reagan's policy of confrontation is threatening world peace and where NATO is stepping up the arms race by installing American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and where the ominous power of the Bundeswehr is increasing year after year, we must continue to strengthen our socialist community's defense capabilities. Our army will spare no effort in carrying out our duties within the united armed forces and help form, shoulder-to-shoulder with our comrades-in-arms in the fraternal armies, a power capable of guaranteeing peace to our entire continent. This we will do in proportion to the strength and capabilities of our nation.

We have often had the chance during joint exercises and maneuvers to show our comrades-in-arms that they can rely on the Polish soldier, that he can accomplish the most difficult tasks under the most difficult battlefield conditions excellently and that he can effectively oppose the most sophisticated obstacles put up by political subversion.

Our army will spare no effort in strengthening the foundations of the Warsaw Pact countries' joint defense because our effort is essential in order to guarantee security for Poland, whose security is inseparably linked to that of all the Warsaw Pact countries.

DAILY RATES FRG GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

AU251322 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 82 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski article: "Raising Closed Questions"]

[Text] Bonn has noted with attention the resolute criticism leveled by the public in the socialist countries against those parts of Chancellor Kohl's programmatic statement in the Bundestag that expressed support for NATO's missile armaments and stressed the "open German question." The new FRG Government's statement that there are "two states in Germany" is an attempt to ignore the fact that there exist two separate and independent states -- the GDR and the FRG.

Helmut Kohl's government has returned to the socialist myth of the continued legal existence of the "German Reich in its 1937 borders." For H. Kohl the entire city of Berlin is also a "symbol of the open German question."

It is true that he has conceded that "we are unable to obtain German unification by force," but he has also stressed that the FRG Government "will make consistent efforts to this end."

It goes without saying that these revisionist and greater-Germany formulations made by the new FRG Government are not the FRG's internal affair and an "internal German" question. The warming up of greater-German slogans touches upon the basic issue: the territorial-political order in Europe, whose foundation are the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and the postwar changes in the center of our continent. All the states in the East and West appreciate the importance of the inviolability of the present borders, regardless of the present complications in the international situation. Let no one in Bonn have any doubts on this score.

Stressing with a new gusto the revisionist problems in the program of the Christian-Democratic Government of the FRG is rooted in the political base on which Helmut Kohl's cabinet is founded. The new chancellor's speech has reaffirmed that also the leaders of the anti-Polish "regional associations" have helped to draw it up. These leaders have for many years enjoyed the political and organizational support of the CDU and the CSU and their parliamentary factions as well as of the individual federal states governed by the right wing.

The establishment of the center-rightist government in Bonn has increased the influence of the leaders of the revisionist "regional associations" on FRG policy. You can also see this in the significant appointments to the federal government and to the leadership of the Bundestag Christian Democratic faction, in which about 40 deputies are direct representatives of the revanchist "regional associations."

Alfred Dregger, an ultrarightist politician, who made contemptuous remarks about the FRG's accords with the socialist countries when speaking in the hustings in Hessen last September, has been made chairman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary faction in the Bundestag, in place of Kohl. Last July, Dregger helped to draw up an entire catalogue of anti-Polish questions submitted to the Bundestag. Let us add that Deputy Chairman of the Bundestag H. Windeen proclaimed that "East Prussia is also a German country" at the revisionist rally in Cologne last June.

Ottfried Hennig, 45, head of the revanchist "Regional Association of East Prussians," who questions the inclusion of the northern territories in Poland, has been appointed parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Inter-German relations. Hennig belongs to the same revisionist lobby which is dominated by CDU deputies H. Hupka and H. Czaja, who stick to their "Silesian" origins.

In an interview for the DEUTSCHE WELLE Hupka said: "When I speak about Germany I have in mind, of course, all of Germany: the FRG, the GDR and Eastern Germany beyond the Oder and the Neisse." Further: "We must speak at home more about Germany -- about Koenigsberg, Breslau, Magderbug and Rostock." He also appealed for trips by FRG youths to the GDR and to the "Eastern territories beyond the Oder and the Neisse." In defiance of biological laws the number of "expelees" from the East is not going down, but is increasing. In 1949 there were 7.7 million registered resettlers and refugees in the FRG. In 1970 there were already 13 million and now about 16 million. This is because the status of the "expelee" in the FRG is hereditary and is bestowed on the children and grandchildren of the old resettlers. This was legally guaranteed in 1949-1969 when the CDU-CSU was in power in Bonn. The CDU-CSU Government did it with a view to consolidating and enhancing the revisionist sentiments within FRG society. Now, when this government is back in Bonn the nationalistic rightwing of the CDU and the CSU is trying to enliven the revisionist slogans in the FRG's foreign policy and in the FRG's relations with the socialist states.

RZECZYWISTOSC DISCUSSES CPC IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

AU271321 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 24 Oct 82 p 13

[Stanislaw Polanski article: "What Happens Now to Maoist Ideology?"]

[Excerpts] An analysis of the ideological material of the 12th CPC Congress indicates that although the tasks presented were without a shadow of a doubt important and ambitious, they were expressed rather generally and vaguely. There are rather a lot of unknown quantities, question marks and intensified feelings contained in them. This is the result of the continuing ideological confusion, a lack of a clear, precise line and internal party disputes and controversies. The CPC did not overcome the sharp ideological crisis during the 12th congress, a crisis which began with a deviation from Marxism and internationalism, was intensified by the adoption of Maoist ideology, and then even more intensified by constant experiments and "corrections" to this ideology.

So what are the possibilities for untying the ideological "Gordian knot" of the Chinese party? Theoretically, the following options are available, among others:

1. A complete break with Maoism. The preparations for the congress and the way the talks turned out indicate that this was not the Chinese leadership's aim. Maybe they thought there was no need to do so or it was impossible to do so. The congress also gives no precise reply to the question when, if ever, a break with Maoism will be feasible or possible. One ought to note that continuing to maintain Maoism could lead to an ideological "vicious circle", since Maoism does not meet China's present and future development needs and it impedes this development.

2. Restricting Maoist ideology to an essential minimum, only to those elements of it that are needed for the party's and state's current domestic and international policy. One can say that the congress has taken a step further in this direction, at the same time urgently seeking something to take the place of those Maoist elements to be eliminated. In this connection, Marxism was referred to, as well as internationalism, friendship with the peoples of the USSR and so on. Nevertheless, one cannot say that this departure from Maoism means an automatic return to Marxism.

3. The introduction of some new ideology (for example, Dengism). This seems very improbable, because of the modest theoretical achievements of Deng Xiaoping, among other things. This leader's advanced age and diminished authority, ambitions and capabilities compared with Mao make it impossible for Deng and his team to work out some cohesive and original ideological concept.

4. A return by the CPC to Marxism and internationalism. Declarations to this effect were made during the 12th CPC Congress. This would be the most sought-after and forward-looking solution. However, as long as the negative effects of the separatist and destructive policy of Maoist ideology continue to do penance, they are making it difficult for the CPC to return to Marxism and for foreign relations to become normal. Nonetheless, there are already voices in the West saying that such a return would change the balance of forces in the world and so on. That is why the West will strongly oppose a return by the CPC to Marxist and internationalist principles. For the West knows well what the world situation today would be like if relations between the CPC and other parties and between the PRC and the socialist countries had developed according to these principles. This is no mere rhetorical question for the West.

While closing the third stage of "correcting" Maoism, the 12th congress is at the same time opening the next stage of CPC post-Maoist ideological evolution. This is evidently a temporary phase, while the CPC searches for solutions and ideological formulas which suit it. For some time yet these will probably still be eclectic structures which retain ideological vestiges of Maoism. Observing certain positive features in this search, one must say, as the Chinese themselves do, that practice will be the best judge of the truth in this sphere.

GREECE'S PREMIER PAPANDREOU ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU021428 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Constantin Dascalescu, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni airport where the flags of Romania and Greece were flying. The Greek premier was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government; Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Government; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister; ministers and other officials. A military guard was lined up at the airport. The national anthems of Greece and Romania were played.

The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic is accompanied on this visit by Ioannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy; Dhimitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister at the government presidency for press and information; Karolos Papoulas, deputy minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Konstandinos Aslanis, deputy minister in the Ministry of Communications; and other officials.

Official Talks Begin

AU021907 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Official talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, began at the State Council palace this afternoon.

The meeting is being attended on the Romanian side by Prime Minister of the Government Constantin Dascalescu; Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The meeting is being attended for the Hellenic Republic by Ioannis Pottakis, alternate minister of the national economy; Dhmitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister at the government presidency for press and information; Karolos Papoulas deputy minister of foreign affairs; Konstandinos Aslanis, deputy minister of communications; and other officials.

The talks are taking place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon also met with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, who paid him a courtesy visit.

Ceausescu Confers Order

AU022040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Within the framework of a ceremony that took place this evening at the State Council, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, the order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class with sash.

President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated Premier Andreas Papandreou for the high distinction awarded him. The Greek premier expressed warm thanks for the award, stating that it reflects the positive relations between Romania and Greece and between the two peoples.

## Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU022041 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The first day of the official visit the Greek premier is paying to our country ended with an official dinner given at the State Council palace by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The dinner, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, was attended by Romanian and Greek officials. During the dinner, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou proposed toasts.

## PRC LEADERS EXPRESS THANKS FOR MESSAGE

AU020958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

We want to convey to you sincere thanks for the congratulatory message received on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

May the relations of cooperation and profound friendship between our parties, countries and peoples further strengthen and develop.

[Signed] Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee;

Ye Jianying, chairman of the standing committee of the PRC National People's Congress;

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

## SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON SOCIALIST VICTORY IN SPAIN

AU301501 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/10/1982 -- In a commentary on the results of the parliamentary elections in Spain SCINTEIA of October 30 shows that the net victory of the democratic forces, the fact that the Spanish socialist workers' party (PSOE) got the absolute majority of seats in the two chambers of the parliament -- the congress of deputies and the senate respectively -- bespeak the open, mature political option of the Spanish people in favour of the development and deepening of the democratic changes initiated in Spain six years ago.

In full consensus with that process, SCINTEIA says, the results of the ballot also show that the extreme right was defeated and virtually eliminated from the parliamentary scene. Pointing out that the Spanish political life follows a firm course towards democratic development the Bucharest newspaper highlights that that course has never been smooth as the fierce opposition of the Francoist circles, who have never made a secret of their intentions of bringing the country back to the state of affairs of the past, has more often than not been manifest. Suchlike attempts have been intensified in recent years when Spain too has felt the effects of the economic crisis which has led to the deepening of negative phenomena -- a hefty rise in unemployment figures, steep inflation, an ever larger number of bankrupcies. As the date of elections approached and the prospect of a victory of the democratic forces became more likely the extreme right started preparing a coup to cause bloodshed and lead to the installation of a military junta that would have ended the young Spanish democracy. The plot was discovered and that caused anxiety with the Spanish people and entailed the disapproval of the largest circles of public opinion.

Under like circumstances, when the elections came Spain was virtually faced with a historic turning point. The fundamental question was: Will the broad masses of people be able to impose their will and aspirations and ensure an advance on the road of democracy or will that process be stopped by the extreme right?

Confronted with the alternative the Spanish people gave a firm, clear and categorical answer. That is why the recent elections were of temendous importance for the Spanish sociopolitical life highlighting a sense of responsibility for the future of the country and going down as a plebiscite in favour of freedom, an event of major significance for the deepening of democracy in Spain and the strengthening of her independence, for peace, detente, collaboration and progress in Europe.

The Romanian people, linked to the Spanish people by a traditional friendship, by common origins and affinities of language and culture, has followed with interest and warm empathy the democratic changes wrought in Spain and, particularly, the recent elections. The success of the PSOE, the victory of the left-wing democratic forces are welcomed with deep satisfaction by the working people, by the broad circles of public opinion in this country.

The thoughts and feelings of the whole people were reiterated in the telegrams Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. sent to King Juan Carlos I and to the PSOE Secretary-General Felipe Gonzalez, whereby congratulations were conveyed on the victory of the PSOE and the democratic forces.

As is known, the relations between Romanian and Spain, grounded on the principles of equality and mutual respect, have followed an ever more ascending course in recent years a most important contribution in this respect being made by the talks conducted in Madrid between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the sovereign of Spain. Moreover, in the spirit of its policy of developing fine cooperative relations with all the workers' and socialist parties, with all the progressive and democratic forces of the contemporary world, the RCP has worked consistently to develop its relations of friendship with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, an essential role in this respect being played by the interviews and talks between the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the PSOE leader, Felipe Gonzalez, either in Spain or in Bucharest -- the communique adopted on the occasion providing a most favourable framework for the productive development of those relations.

Welcoming the victory in elections of the Spanish democratic forces the Romanian people once again expresses its feelings of warm empathy with the friendly Spanish people wishing it successes in the consolidation of the democratic changes made in keeping with its fundamental interests and aspirations, with the interests of detente, peace and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

## CONSTANTIN MEETS IRAQI PRESIDENT, OIL MINISTER

AU022044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Test] Baghdad AGERPRES 2/11/1982 -- Messages were exchanged in Baghdad on November 2 between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Saddam Husayn during the talk the Iraqi president conducted with Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, when receiving the chief delegates of the countries participating in the ninth international fair in Baghdad.

While highlighting with special satisfaction the ascending course of the Romanian-Iraqi economic cooperation, strongly stimulated by the decisions adopted during President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent visit to Iraq, President Saddam Husayn requested that friendly warm and cordial greetings be conveyed to the Romanian head of state.

The Romanian minister also met Qasim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil of Iraq. Analysis and positive assessment were made of the results scored in the cooperation between the two countries in that field, and new ways and means were agreed upon to expand their collaboration in the future as well.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 12 NOV

AU021620 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] By State Council decree signed by the president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the sixth session of the eighth legislature will be convened on 2 November at 0800 GMT.

INTERIOR MINISTRY BODIES HOLD PLENUM 28 OCT

AU021005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 82 p 5

[Summary] The aktiv of the Leadership Council and of the Political Council of the Ministry of the Interior held a joint plenum in Bucharest on 28 October. "The plenum discussed the tasks incumbent on commanding officers, party bodies and organizations, and all ministry units in implementing the theses and ideas contained in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report on the current stage of socialist construction in our country, on theoretical and ideological matters and on the party's political and educational activities, delivered at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 1-2 June 1982."

The plenum fully endorsed the above report, examined the failings noted in the ministry's ideological and political activities, and established measures to improve its work. A cable was sent to Nicolae Ceausescu at the end of the plenum pledging to implement the party secretary general's concepts on defending the people's revolutionary achievements.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD022008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah, accompanied by his wife and a delegation, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon on a 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport where the highest state honors were accorded to him, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was welcomed and greeted by Petar Stambolic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and others. Accompanied by his host, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then left the airport by car for his residence at the White Palace.

The official Yugoslav-Libyan talks at the highest level will begin tomorrow morning. As learned, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency and the leader of the revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah will talk about issues of joint interest which imply bilateral relations, problems in the world today and in particular the situation in the Middle East, gulf and the Horn of Africa. Particular attention will be paid to the Nonaligned Movement bearing in mind that the two friendly nonaligned countries as well as other members of the movement are only 4 months away from the summit of the nonaligned in New Delhi.

ZARKOVIC, MOJSOV DEPART FOR FINLAND 3 NOVEMBER

LD031046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Titograd, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- An SFRY delegation led by SFRY Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic left Titograd this morning for an official and friendly visit to Finland. During his 3-day stay in that country Zarkovic will have talks with President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto and with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

In addition to Vidoje Zarkovic the delegation consists of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Branko Jovanovic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Dusan Gaspari, chief of the foreign political service in the Yugoslav Presidency; Vlado Jovanovic, chief of administration for West Europe in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities. At Golusovci airport in Titograd the delegation was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and by Zivorad Lazarevic, commander of the Titograd military area.

GRACANIN BEGINS MILITARY TOUR OF GDR 2 NOVEMBER

LD021738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade Nov 2 (TANJUG) -- The chief-of-staff of the Yugoslav People's Army Col Gen Petar Gracanin, left here Tuesday on an official friendly visit to the armed forces of the German Democratic Republic. During the visit, General Gracanin and the members of his delegation will tour some units and institutions of the GDR armed forces. He and his hosts will also discuss the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

STATEMENTS ON OFFICIAL TOUR OF ETHIOPIA RELEASED

Stambolic Comments

LD011914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Skopje, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has made a statement for the press in which he said the following, among other things:

"We are returning satisfied from our friendly visit to Ethiopia. We are satisfied with the welcome and with the talks with Chairman Mengistu and the Ethiopian leadership. Our two countries are linked by traditional friendly relations. Ethiopia is one of the oldest states in Africa, which took part in the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement.

"When the African peoples stepped on to the historic scene there was a danger that, because of conservative and reactionary internal relations, Ethiopia might lag behind other African countries. In the early seventies the progressive forces settled accounts with feudalism and opened up paths of development in Ethiopia. They developed their own country both economically and politically. At that time Yugoslavia provided great help to Ethiopia as a concrete contribution to the consolidation of our relations.

"Today, Ethiopia is trying to develop in all directions and in this respect there is close cooperation with our country. During our visit we talked about all these questions.

"A great number of our experts work in Ethiopia, and a great number of Ethiopian students study at Yugoslav universities. Many of them have returned to their country and are discharging responsible tasks in the construction of Ethiopian society. Our work organizations build important plants in that country; their work is of high quality and they stick to their deadlines, and their output is high to the satisfaction of our friends.

"Speaking about Ethiopia's economic development, I would like to say that it is a very rich country in every respect -- in terms of its water resources, enormous uncultivated agricultural areas, ore wealth and others. In their development they rely on their own resources, but in the prevailing world conditions Ethiopia -- as indeed other nonaligned countries -- cannot reduce the gap existing in relation to developed countries.

"During our visit we also saw that a new international economic system is historically required, the sort of system which will assist, and establish the opportunities for, the development of developing countries.

"We also discussed international issues with our friends. They, as we are, are alarmed because of the deteriorating international situation. We discussed two questions in particular: the Nonaligned Movement, because only 4 months separate us from the New Delhi summit; and what can be done to eliminate certain questions which might represent a burden on the meeting in New Delhi. I am thinking also of the problems of relations between African countries and of the problem of the OAU. In the general exacerbation of relations in the world, bloc forces have tried to polarize and split the African countries, and along the line of this policy there occurred a paralysis in the OAU which played an exceptional role in the development of Africa.

"As a result of our talks in Ethiopia and during our earlier talks with African statesmen, the idea began to mature that this danger must be eliminated so that possibilities could be devised as soon as possible to make the OAU stronger.

"I should like to end with Chairman Mengistu's words that relations between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia could be the best example of relations between a European and an African country."

SFRY-Ethiopian Communique

LD011756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, made an official and friendly visit to socialist Ethiopia 29 October-1 November, 1982, at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

The talks between Stambolic and Mengistu, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and trust, confirmed that the peoples of the two countries are linked by long-term links of traditional friendship. The two sides discussed in detail ways and means of promoting bilateral relations, as well as the most important problems in the world. Both sides expressed interest in further expanding cooperation in all spheres. Identity of views was noted on the questions discussed.

During the visit to socialist Ethiopia, Petar Stambolic and the members of his delegation which included, among others, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, and member of the Federal Executive Council Luka Reljic, laid a wreath on the Victory Monument and visited the Supreme Council for the National Revolutionary Development Campaign, the Central Planning Office, Addis Ababa city council building and the Center of Revolutionary Heores of Ethiopia.

The two sides agreed that Stambolic's visit to socialist Ethiopia, a continuation of the summit dialogue begun by President Tito and Chairman Mengistu, represents a significant contribution to continued development of comprehensive relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Emphasis was laid on the need for more frequent contacts and exchanges of views by representatives of the two countries at all levels, both on bilateral issues and on the current world situation, especially in the context of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Yugoslav delegation acquainted the Ethiopian side with the significance of the 12th LCY Congress decisions which will have a great influence on the country's socioeconomic development.

The Ethiopian delegation spoke about the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution in general, and especially about the current stage of its development. The Ethiopian side also expressed its thanks to Yugoslavia for the constant economic, techinical and other kinds of aid. The two sides noted with satisfaction the constant growth in cooperation links between the two countries in all spheres of interest to both sides, and reiterated their desire for continued strengthening of these links.

Particular attention was devoted to promoting economic cooperation. It was assessed that significant results had been achieved in this sphere, but it was also pointed out that considerable possibilities exist for further economic expansion. The need for more stable and balanced trade between the two countries and its constant increase was pointed out. Emphasis was laid on the special significance of promoting broad economic cooperation such as mixed enterprises, and industrial, scientific, technical and investment cooperation in line with existing possibilities.

After an exchange of views on the situation in the Horn of Africa the two sides once again confirmed their strong support for the principles of the UN Charter and of the OAU Charter and for the decisions of the Nonaligned Movement on respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonviolability of state borders. noninterference in the internal affairs of others and renunciation of territorial claims.

The two sides advocated lasting peace in the Horn of Africa, based on the decisions adopted at the 18th regular meeting of the heads of states or governments held in Nairobi. (?They reiterated) the appeal that the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea area should become zones of peace, in the security interest of the countries in that part of the world and in keeping with appropriate resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

The SFRY and socialist Ethiopia welcomed the irreplaceable role which the OAU plays in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all other aspects of pressure, as well as its positive efforts to harmonize the links between states and to contribute to the solution of complex political, economic and social problems which that continent is facing.

Appealing for a higher level of unity and preservation of the OAU's action capabilities, the two sides sharply denounced the racist regime in South Afirca for its illegal occupation of Namibia and continued aggression against and invasion of Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states. In this context the need was pointed out for the world community, and especially the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU, to make maximum efforts so that through the United Nations and on the basis of Security Council Resolution No 435, efficient measures should be taken to give Namibia its independence as soon as possible without making that contingent on other issues.

At the same time the two sides confirmed their unreserved support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South-West African People's Organization, the only and proper representative of the Namibian people. The IMF was asked to accept the world community's appeal and refuse to grant the $1 billion loan requested by the racist South African regime.

Stambolic and Mengistu discussed with particular alarm the worsened situation in the Middle East and Near East. They sharply denounced Israel's aggresssive policy of invasion and occupation of Arab territories and appealed for an all-embracing equitable and long-term solution of the Middle East crisis based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their own state, as well as on the guaranteed safe and peaceful life of all states in that area. They expressed their readiness to support any initiative or proposal leading to that objective.

They reaffirmed their full support for the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians, without whose participation it is not possible to achieve an equitable and long-term solution to the Middle East crisis.

The delegation's expressed their concern about the Iranian-Iraqi war which has become rather protracted and which is the cause of enormous losses in human lives and of material destruction, and also causes damage to peace and security in the Middle East and in other parts of the world. They stressed that the war between the two nonaligned countries has a negative influence on the unity and action capability of the Nonaligned Movement. They asked for military operations to be halted as soon as possible and for the start of negotiations for a peaceful solution on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and of the nonaligned policy. They offered their full support for all initiatives to end the war and to seek a solution based on peaceful means.

The SFRY and socialist Ethiopia again confirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and Asia who are fighting for political independence and social emancipation.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, expressed their deep concern over the further deterioration of the world situation, which poses a serious threat to world peace and security. It is their assessment that the main reasons for this state of affairs must be sought in what has not been done: in dealing with substantial political and economic problems of the world, in the deteriorating situation caused by existing crises and the emergence of new focal points of crisis, in the intensified arms race and in the crisis in international economic relations.

They stressed that the world community should undertake fresh efforts in order to overcome the present unfavorable situation in the world, and to strengthen the actual process of relaxation of tension and world detente by all countries participation on an equal basis in the solution of vitally important international political and economic problems. The two presidents appeal at the same time that actual efforts should be channeled into implementing an agreement in the negotiations on various aspects of halting the arms race and with regard to the disarmament question. They stressed that it is important for the nonaligned countries to play an active role in the relaxation of world tension.

The two sides -- the communique goes on to say -- pointed out the exceptional political significance of the forthcoming seventh conference of the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries, which should contribute to the consolidation of unity and action capability of the movement and also to the solution of existing problems of the present day. In this connection the two sides reiterated their readiness to undertake joint efforts to contribute to successful preparations for the seventh nonaligned countries' conference and to intensify mutual cooperation in all the actions launched by the Nonaligned Movement.

They stressed the exceptional importance of respect for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and for the peaceful solution of conflicts and disputes between two nonaligned countries as an important factor in consolidating the movement's unity and action capability. They appeal that existing disagreements between nonaligned countries should be resolved in a peaceful way, and that resolute oppositon should be used against anything which could lead to division of the movement or to its passivization.

Pointing out their concern over the fact that the unfavorable development in world relations has blocked the work and functioning of international organizations and of multilateral forums and institutions, especially those within the United Nations framework, the two delegations stressed the need to consolidate the UN's role and for renewed affirmation and implementation of the principles of the UN Charter, so that the world organization could become a true guarantor of peace, a protector of the independence of the peoples and countries and a forum which, by becoming increasingly involved, will contribute to the solution of all major world problems.

The two sides expressed their serious concern over unfavorable tendencies in the world economy and because of the situation in world economic relations. They stressed that the existing unequal system of world economic relations makes the situation of African and other developing countries even more difficult and uncertain from the point of view of further development of their economies.

The two delegations fully endorse the actions by nonaligned and other developing countries to initiate global negotiations on world economic cooperation. Bearing in mind the crisis in the world economy and the even more difficult situation in the developing countries, they pointed out that reciprocal economic cooperation between the developing countries and the strengthening of the developing countries, as well as the consolidation of collective reliance on one's own forces, are assuming an increasingly great importance as an important component part of efforts to establish a new world economic system and to attain an accelerated development of the developing countries.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his gratitude to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, as well as to the leadership of the Ethiopian people, for their cordial and sincere hospitality. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Stambolic invited Mengistu to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

'NEW EXACERBATIONS' NOTED BETWEEN U.S.-USSR

LD021726 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] What is the new exacerbation of relations between the U.S. and the USSR leading to? What is behind the warning issued by the Reagan administration to the Soviet leadership? Commentary by Milika Sundic:

Three top officials of the Reagan administration -- defense and state secretaries, Weinberger and Shultz, respectively, and Clark, White House adviser on national security -- have warned Moscow to give up the modernization and consolidation of nuclear weapons or the U.S. will do the same.

What is at stake, in fact, is the U.S. reaction to the recent military consultative meeting in Moscow attended by the cream of the Soviet Army and chaired by Leonid Brezhnev.

It is no secret that the two superpowers are modernizing and strengthening their armed forces. Everything else could be and can be frozen in their mutual relations and conduct on the international plane, but not the arms race. As a matter of fact, nothing new was heard at the military consultative meeting in Moscow to deserve such a sharp reaction from the U.S., or at least what was heard is no more than what Washinton tells Moscow virtually every day.

The two superpowers know everything about each other, including what they spend on armaments. It is also known that the United States finds it easier to cope with the burden of armament. But although the United States has a greater presence in some regions, and the USSR has greater presence in others, this does not ensure either of them an advantage in the eventuality of armed comflict breaking out between them.

When the United States refers to the unacceptable behavior of the USSR and to other sins, this does not mean that the United States itself is changing something in its conduct. And conversely, when there is criticism from Moscow addressed to the United States it is clearly implied that any criticism coming from the other side of the Atlantic is unfounded. Yet, the most dangerous thing in all this, more than anything else, is the lack of trust between Moscow and Washington.

Let us recall that the USSR has declared it will not be first to use nuclear weapons. However, in recent days leading Soviet editorial boards, primarily in television, have been getting many letters asking whether perhaps the Soviet Government has made a mistake taking on such a commitment. Even if one proceeds from the assumption that such letters were fomulated in the editorial offices, they do not lose any of their importance at all. What was necessary was to hear the reply that the USSR is in a position to reply in kind to any sudden nuclear attack.

The second reason for the three U.S. warnings is the following: In its thoughts about the future of its bases in Greece and perhaps in Spain too, Washington is trying to convince the West European countries that the installation of cruise missiles and Pershing rockets on their territories has become so urgent that it brooks no further delay.

What is involved, then, is additional pressure on the USSR to reduce the number of its SS-20 rockets and perhaps to accept some other concessions. However, it is known that the file of Soviet demands is no thinner than the U.S. file especially as far as the United States' behavior in the Near and Middle East is concerned.

But since it is Moscow's assessment that it will not be able to establish a real dialogue with Reagan's government, at least not the kind of dialogue Moscow may want, the Soviet Government is in a hurry to normalize its relations with China as soon as possible and not to spoil any of the arrangements with West European countries. Perhaps there will be no problems with China, and some minor concessions may be worth Moscow's while, but as far as West Europe is concerned there is the fear that Reagan's administration will go on applying pressure.

In any case, relations between the superpowers and between the two blocs have got into a blind-alley where they have not been for some considerable time. The world is rightly alarmed, to such an extent in fact that it believes less and less in the reason of the great powers.

There is a surfeit of reasons for the alarm because, in the final analysis, skirmishes between the superpowers affect mostly the small and medium-size countries including those which the big ones are covering with their nuclear umbrella.

CVETKOVIC, BILIC VISIT BAKARIC IN ZAGREB HOSPITAL

LD021346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Zagreb, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Jure Bilic, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium, have visited Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in the military hospital in Zagreb where he is undergoing treatment and they held a lengthy conversation with him.

When talking to the doctors comrades Cvetkovic and Bilic inquired about the state of health and further course of the medical treatment of Dr Vladimir Bakaric.

PLANINC, KRAIGHER SPEAK ON ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD022314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Council of the Federation this evening, Tuesday, discussed the current economic situation in the country in the light of the latest measures taken by the Yugoslav Federal Government.

At the meeting, Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc stressed the necessity of the Yugoslav economy's more intensive participation in the international division of labour. Only if we attain this goal and if we raise exports, productivity and the quality of our products, Milka Planinc said we can overcome the current economic difficulties and achieve the national economy's competitiveness on the world markets.

Chairman of the Federal Commission for Economic Stabilization Sergej Kraigher informed the Council of the Federation that the long-term comprehensive program of economic stabilization will be completed by the end of the year.

The Council of the Federation members gave full support to the Yugoslav Government measures and the overall action underway in Yugoslavia for achieving the economic stabilization objectives.

FOREIGN PRESS DECRIED FOR ECONOMIC 'PROPAGANDA'

LD021422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 2 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes today, Tuesday, that measures taken in Yugoslavia for the stabilization of economic and social trends have been misinterpreted by a part of foreign press as a direct attack on private property, especially the foreign currency deposits on citizens' bank accounts.

Last year, remittances by Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad totalled two billion 800 million dollars. Official statistics shows that by the level of remittances sent to their country Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad in 1974 ranked at the top of the list of European migrant workers.

Citing these and similar data, POLITIKA corroborates the opinion that such propaganda touching upon a sensitive and very important domain, in the long run aimes at destabilizing Yugoslavia.

In spite of the clear, repeated statements from official sources that the Yugoslav state guarantees the inviolability of foreign currency deposits and grants many facilities on these deposits, the rumors have caused doubts among part of Yugoslavs working abroad.

The effect is being felt in the somewhat decreased remittances which, nevertheless, continue to arrive to Yugoslav banks, writes POLITIKA.

The majority of a total of 815 [figure as received] Yugoslav workers abroad and their families are not indifferent to whether or not the economic life in their motherland will be stabilized and embark upon a normal course, the daily reminds.

However, POLITIKA maintains that in the current, complex situation Yugoslav banks do not show the necessary business efficiency, either, although their activity should be such as to convince depositors of the advantages of depositing in domestic banks.

COURT HOLDS ONLY FEDERAL RATIONING LAWFUL

AU021414 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 October on page 10 carries a 300-word TANJUG report on a statement by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia on commodity trade in Yugoslavia. "The court believes that the free trade in products and services in the entire SFRY territory is one of the foundations of the unified Yugoslav market," POLITIKA reports. "According to the SFRY Constitution, this trade can be restricted only on the basis of a federal law. Consequently, the introduction of ration coupons for purchases of edible oil, sugar, coffee or detergents in some individual communes in several of our republics is unlawful," the court concluded, POLITIKA reports. The court has decided to inform the SFRY Assembly about this question, call attention to the fact that the question of restricting the free trade in those products and services which are used in the entire territory of Yugoslavia has not been yet regulated by a federal law and propose that this be done as soon as possible, POLITIKA says in its TANJUG report.

In the same issue and on the same page, immediately following the above TANJUG report on the statement by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, POLITIKA carries a 300-word TANJUG report from Skopje on the introduction of ration coupons for edible oil, detergents, coffee and heating oil. It says that the initiative for ration coupons came from the Macedonian Executive Council which issued a decree on the more economical use of heating oil. "The experience with ration coupons has shown that this method of supplying the consumers introduces better order in trade and produces for greater calm and security." The idea "of efficient supply of products" was first advanced by the presidium of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference and was quickly adopted by many local communities and their consumer councils, POLITIKA reports.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS TRADE, ECONOMIC ILLS

AU022042 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[M. Daci, M. Antic and S. Haderdjonaj report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Oct -- Delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today discussed the business operations of the province's economy in the 9 months of this year and adopted draft measures for reviving economic trends.

Plans Are Not Being Implemented

The economic situation in the province during the past 9 months was not at all rosy. At a joint session of the three chambers, this situation was explained by Hasan Berisa, member of the Kosovo Executive Council. He first noted that the tasks and the basic goals of economic policy for this year are not being implemented. What causes the greatest concern is the fact that the volume of industrial production was 5.4 percent lower than last year, or 11.6 percent below the plan.

The decline in industrial production, Berisa said, was brought about by a number of objective and subjective causes. He particularly pointed out an insufficient utilization of working time and technological capacities in the basic industrial branches, then a shortage of materials and raw materials, as well as numerous other causes. The poor results achieved by the leading branches had a particular effect on the overall industrial production: the power generation industy, the industry of nonferrous metals and other branches. In this period, 20 industrial branches noted a negative rate of growth, while 11 industrial branches noted a positive rate of growth.

According to Berisa, the desired results were also not noted in economic relations with foreign countries. Compared with the same period of last year, exports were 5 percent lower in the first 9 months of this year, while they were 1 percent lower to the convertible currency area. In the same period, imports were reduced by 41 percent. However, irrespective of this fact, the deficit reached 813 million dinars. Otherwise, the province's deficit in its relations with foreign countries reached 77 million dinars in 9 months of this year. The province's foreign debt this year has reached $155 million. This state of affairs, it was noted, obligates all organizations to increase their exports.

Costs "Faster" Than Income

An analysis of the 6-month operations of the province's economy established that the overall income increased by 26.5 percent, but that in the same period the costs of operations increased by an additional 1.5 percent. Income increased 27.8 percent, but the share of the funds for promoting the material basis of work was reduced from 13.4 percent last year to 13.3 percent this year. This was done to the benefit of increasing funds for personal incomes.

Personal incomes increased an average of 24.1 percent at a time when 141 organizations of associated labor recorded a loss of 2,163,000,000 dinars.

Hasan Berisa devoted a large part of his speech to investment policy. In the first 8 months of this year, investments totaled 11,526,000,000 dinars, or an increase of 26.2 percent compared with last year. It was also said that the real increase in investments was 1.5 percent lower than last year and 18 percent lower than planned. The main problem in this field is the great delay in completing the projects being built. It was said that 8 projects have been under construction since 1972 and 11 projects since 1978.

According to Hasan Berisa, the province's economy will not be able to realize by the end of the year the predictions contained in the resolution for an increase in the social products of 6.2 percent and in industrial production of 6.7 percent. On the contrary, the increase in the social product will total merely 2.6 percent, while production will record a drop of 0.9 percent.

The discussion on economic trends in the past 9 months was held at separate sessions of all three Assembly chambers. All participants in the discussion stressed primarily subjective weaknesses as the basic reason for the poor economic situation.

After adopting the proposed measures for promoting production at separate sessions of all three chambers, delegates also adopted measures for promoting association of labor and pooling of resources among the basic organizations of associated labor of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the associated labor of other regions of the country.

## BRIEFS

BANKING CONVENTION WITH ITALY -- As a part of an Italian loan of 300 million liras, granted as a support for the Yugoslav economic stabilization program a banking convention regulating the first installment of the loan in the amount of 56 billion liras was signed in Rome yesterday. The convention was signed by Miodrag Popovic, vice governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and Antogono Donati, president of the EFI Banca. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct p 7 AU]

SENTENCES FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA -- Titograd, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Titograd District Court Council has sentenced Jusuf Bahram (35) from Vucitrn to 3 years, Idriz Salja (46) from Orahovac to 2 years and Mustafa Azis (37) from Vitina, Kosovo, to 1 year in prison for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. According to the court finding, in their provocations they advocated destruction of the brotherhood and unity and described maliciously political conditions in our country. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 82 p 5 AU]